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COMMENT OF THE DAY
The Bonn Pact

In the agreement reached at Bonn yesterday reposes the determination of the Western allies to inaugurate a new era in Western Europe history. The pact reached between the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany is noteworthy in a number of respects. Primarily it brings to an end the occupation of Germany by the three Western powers, but dovetailed into it is the creation of a European Army, participation in which West Germany is pledged. The negotiations leading up to yesterday's agreement have been, of necessity, protracted, for they have involved a number of delicate and complicated issues, while it has been essential to overcome some fears and prejudices existing in the minds of the signatories. France, in particular, has not found it easy to subscribe to all the terms of the pact; she suspected loopholes which a revived German nation might attempt to make use of in due course to the embarrassment and danger of France.

FRANCE has finally consented to sign the agreement, but with obvious reluctance, and M. Pinay may run into serious difficulties in persuading the French Parliament to ratify the pact. Dr. Adenauer must also expect strenuous opposition, to ratification from the West German Government. Apart from the indignation of the Social Democrats who are fellow-travellers of the Communist-dominated East German Administration, many of Dr. Adenauer's own followers will probably express disappointment over the Chancellor's concession concerning the status of Allied troops in West Germany, and will protest that he has not won enough independence for the country. Eventual ratification by all the signatories, however, is reasonably certain inasmuch that the agreement, though it is relatively transitional, is the only practical settlement of the occupation problem offering at the moment.

RUSSIAN reaction to the agreement is precisely as expected. It is a "flagrant violation of the Potsdam Agreement," it is "an open military alliance" which by inference the Soviets regard as being directed against them. Russia's protestations, however, lose substance when their deliberate and constant obstruction to positive proposals for an overall German peace treaty is recalled. It has been Russia's refusal to listen to the Western powers' suggestions for an all-German agreement which has made the four-nation pact at Bonn inevitable. Even in her latest note Russia sweeps aside the Western Allies' offer to exchange opinions on what shall constitute the precise terms for a Big Four conference on the future of Germany, and insists that there should be immediate round-table discussions without any previously agreed terms of reference. The stand which the United States, Britain and France have taken on this issue is highly proper. It is a sign of their determination to ensure that any unification of Germany be effected according to the majority will of the people and not imposed on them in such a way as to make them the tools of a Kremlin dictatorship. In the meantime the future stability of West Germany becomes assured through the Bonn Convention—a development which fairly naturally exasperates the Kremlin masterminds and their satellites.

Appeal By Ta Kung Pao To The Full Court

Leading Red Bandit Slain By Gurkhas
Singapore, May 25. Gurkhas today killed a leading Communist, Manap Kepon, whose group is stated to have been responsible for a series of incidents in Pahang State.

An official communiqué said Manap Kepon's position in the Communist hierarchy was not yet known, but he was thought to be a State Committee member with a price of at least 25,000 Straits dollars on his head.—Reuter.

Graziani Accused Of Penal Crime

Rome, May 25. The Italian Government struck tonight at the leading figure of resurgent Fascism, 68-year-old Rodolfo Graziani, Mussolini's last Defence Minister and one time Viceroy of Abyssinia.

Police Headquarters announced that the former Marshal would be charged with "violation of Fascism"—a penal crime in Italy.

Graziani was released last summer from prison after serving a few months of a 10-year prison sentence for war crimes. Most of the sentence was wiped out by amnesties.

Last Friday Graziani made his first public speech since the war, when he addressed a vast crowd of Fascists.

Three other leading Fascists, including a nephew of Mussolini, Count Vanni Tedorani, are to be charged with Graziani.

A Police Headquarters announcement said Graziani and others charged had staged a ceremony characteristic of Fascist funerals during the funeral of Mussolini's only sister, Edvige Mancini, last Thursday.

At the end of the funeral ceremony, one of the men shouted "Edvige Mussolini" and the others sprang to attention with arms rigid in the Fascist salute, police added.—Reuter.

MORE TRIBAL FIGHTING

Johannesburg, May 25. Fighting broke out in the African township of Newclare tonight between Basuto natives and other tribes.

First reports said two Africans were dead and two critically injured.

The township of Newclare has been the scene of faction fighting on a number of occasions this year. Early in March 13 Africans were killed and 95 injured in two days of rioting between a Basuto group known as "Russians" and the unofficial "Civic Guard" of Zulul.

Last Monday (May 19) five Africans were killed and 24 injured, four seriously, when the faction fighting broke out afresh.

RAMADAN IN TUNISIA OPENS WITH VIOLENCE

Tunis, May 25. The Arab population began their traditional Moslem fasting month of Ramadan today as terrorists continued their "bomb a day" tactics.

All business comes practically to a halt as huge crowds mass daily in mosques throughout the Arab world from the early hours until late into the night, chanting and fasting.

To ease the current Franco-Tunisian tension and show its goodwill, France released for the opening of Ramadan 430 nationalists held in custody since the outbreak of violence in the protectorate early in February.

SEQUEL TO CONVICTION FOR SEDITION

"The defendants were in effect never properly brought before the Court, the warrants for arrest were a nullity," claimed Mr Leo d'Almada, QC, when he opened an appeal this morning at the Supreme Court before the Full Court of Appeal against the conviction of the publisher and editor of the Ta Kung Pao on charges of sedition.

Mr d'Almada said that when information was laid a certificate was issued by the Registrar and that certificate must then be produced to a judge who could issue a warrant for apprehension of the accused. In this case, declared Counsel, the Crown had gone wrong by producing the certificate before a magistrate instead of a judge.

The Full Court of appeal comprises the Chief Justice (Sir Gerard Howe), and the two Puisne Judges, Mr Justice Gould and Mr Justice Reece).

Found guilty by a Special Jury on May 5, Fei Yim-ming was fined \$4,000 or 12 months in default of payment of fine while Lee Chung-ying was fined \$3,000 or six months.

The Trial Judge, Mr Justice Williams, also ordered, on application by the Crown, suppression of the Ta Kung Pao for a period of six months.

On May 17, the Full Court of Appeal ordered the order pending determination of the appeal or until such further order by the Court.

Argument on the suppression issue was presented by the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, with whom Mr Percy Chen and Mr Brook A. Bernacchi also appeared, all instructed by Mr H. L. Kwan.

In the 15-day trial before Mr Justice Williams, Mr Chen led for the Defence assisted by Mr Bernacchi.

At the trial and on the suppression issue, the Crown were represented by Mr A. Hooton, Acting Solicitor-General, who also appeared this morning.

Mr d'Almada, together with Mr Chen and Mr Bernacchi, represented the appellants.

Before Mr d'Almada opened, the Chief Justice asked what order he proposed to take his grounds of appeal and Counsel replied that he would first appeal against conviction and if he was successful then the suppression order would go with it. The argument, he said, would be divided between himself and his learned friends. He proposed to argue that part of the appeal which in substance dealt with section 73 of the Magistrates Ordinance and Mr Chen and Mr Bernacchi would argue on other points.

EARLY OBJECTION
Mr d'Almada said that the appeal was against conviction of the two appellants for sedition on a charge laid on information ex-officio and at the very outset, Counsel said, of the hearing before the learned Trial Judge objection was taken to the procedure adopted to bring the defendants before the Trial Judge. That objection took the form of a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that the form of a motion to quash by Mr Bernacchi appeared on behalf of the defendants at the trial.

When that motion was refused, the defendants on being asked to plead said that they had been advised not to plead and the reason for that was because they maintained that the

ILLEGAL WARRANTS
The defendants in effect were never properly before the Court, the warrants for arrest were a nullity and proceedings which followed thereon were a nullity," said Mr d'Almada.

Under section 4 (2) of the 1933 rules of the Administration of Justice Acts there was complete discretion for a Judge as to whether he should issue a warrant for the arrest of an accused person.

Mr d'Almada said that the Trial Judge was wrong in his decision and one of the things he (Counsel) would bring immediately to their Lordships' notice was that that long before passing of the Administration of Justice Act 1933, which largely superseded the procedure under the Criminal Offences rules, the two sections (with which they were concerned in this case) of the Criminal Offences Act 1933 were in Hong Kong.

In fact, section 73 of the Magistrates Ordinance which Mr Hooton suggested was later in time was, in fact, part of an (Contd. on back page, col. 6)



Bonn Govt Pledges To Aid West Berlin

Bonn, May 26. The West German Government, in a special declaration today, pledged the fullest possible support for West Berlin.

The declaration was published five hours before the Allied-German treaty ending the occupation of West Germany was due to be signed here.

It took cognisance of the "special role which Berlin has played for the self-assertion of the free world, and is called upon to play in future."

In the declaration West Germany promised to:

1. Ensure through appropriate assistance that West Berlin could maintain a balanced budget;
2. Allow a fair share of scarce raw materials and consumer goods to the city;
3. Channel a fair share of foreign aid into West Berlin to further its industry;
4. Help West Berlin maintain an adequate stock of food and other materials for "emergencies";
5. Help "to the best of our power" to improve trade and traffic communications and other facilities between Berlin and West Germany;
6. Facilitate the inclusion of West Berlin in international agreements which West Germany has a part.

The declaration, signed by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, was interpreted here as a warning against any East German attempt to cut off Berlin's ties with the West.—Reuter.

SOVIET NOTE STUDIED
Bonn, May 25. The Big Three Western Foreign Ministers today studied an emergency meeting with their top advisers here to examine the Soviet note after reaching final agreement with the West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, this morning on the text of a 400-word peace treaty with the Western Allies.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, and the French Foreign Minister, Mr Robert Schuman, met in an emergency session with their top advisers to examine the new Russian demand.

News service texts of the Soviet note were delivered to the Ministers and Chancellor Adenauer as they held a two-and-a-half-hour meeting at the United States High Commission in their final session on the contractual agreements.

Allored officials said the Moscow note was not unexpected and there never was any question of it holding up signing of the treaty as the Russians presumably hoped.

DAY TOO LATE
A German spokesman said the note came a day too late to influence the talks.

If it had come yesterday, when tensions were high over France's demands for guarantees, it might have caused serious trouble," said one official. "But tensions have cooled off today and the note could not have any effect on the talks."

The Western Big Three reached final agreement with West Germany on the text of a separate peace treaty against which France, rebelled and Russia, protested. The treaty will be signed on Monday at 10 a.m. by the United States, Britain, France and West Germany, it was announced officially.

Riots In Essen



Police chase demonstrators during the recent big riots at Essen, in Western Germany, between hundreds of Communist-ruled "Free German Youth" organisation and the police, in which one person was killed and hundreds injured. The police report that approximately 30,000 youngsters, many of them enlisted members of the Free German Youth Organisation, flocked to Essen in order to demonstrate against the "General Agreement" to be signed by the U.S. High Commission and the Government.—London Express.

COMMUNIST EDITOR ARRESTED

Paris, May 25. French police today arrested Andre Stil, chief editor of the Communist daily "Humanite", at his home about 30 miles from Paris.

The arrest followed proceedings ordered by the Ministry of Justice against those judged responsible for organising demonstrations against General Matthew B. Ridgway, the new Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

Andre Stil, winner of a Stalin Prize this year, was arrested on a warrant issued under a law of June 7, 1945, which makes it an offence to organise or incite a mob. This law was last invoked at the time of the Communist riots against the arrival of General Dwight D. Eisenhower in Europe in January, 1952.—Associated Press.

Koje Is. POWs Stage Another Display

Koje POW Camp, May 25. Richard Communist prisoners of war demonstrated again today as British and Canadian troops arrived to bolster the United Nations guard detachment.

Prisoners in Compound 68 and 85 marched in military formation, sang and waved flags as the British and Canadian troops disembarked and were carried in trucks to the bivouac area near the prison compounds.

It was the same sort of demonstration which greeted other UN troop arrivals and was apparently designed to emphasise the prisoners' defiance. North Korean supplies are imprisoned in Compound 68 and 85.

Troops comprising Company "B" of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and Company "B" of the Royal Canadian Regiment were transferred from the Korean battlefield.

Two officials of the International Red Cross, which the Communists have denounced as a "tool of American aggressors," talked with a leading Communist spokesman on Kojé on Sunday, but he declined to reveal the subject of their conference.

George Hoffmann and Nicholas Burckhardt, both of Switzerland, conferred with Colonel Lee Hak Koo, 48 hours after the latter talked with the camp Commandant, Brigadier-General Haydon Boatner.

NEW STOCKADES
Other prisoners on Sunday cleaned out and levelled empty compound areas following orders from Washington for the building of additional stockades to disperse the prisoners into groups of manageable size.

The new enclosures will be subdivided into eight separate compounds, each holding 800 men.

Eighty thousand prisoners on Kojé are now housed in 17 compounds.

Communist flags and signs remained out of sight on Sunday after their removal by prisoners following a conference between Gen. Boatner and Lee.

Gen. Harrison said in his first interview, "We are not going to permit anyone to barter cattle for swine, but to safeguard the rights and personal dignity of individual human beings.... Forced repatriation of even a single individual is impossible. It is impossible for us to create out of the thin air additional prisoners who would not resist repatriation."

He was referring to the fact that only 70,000 out of 160,000 prisoners have declared willingness to return to Communist rule.—United Press.

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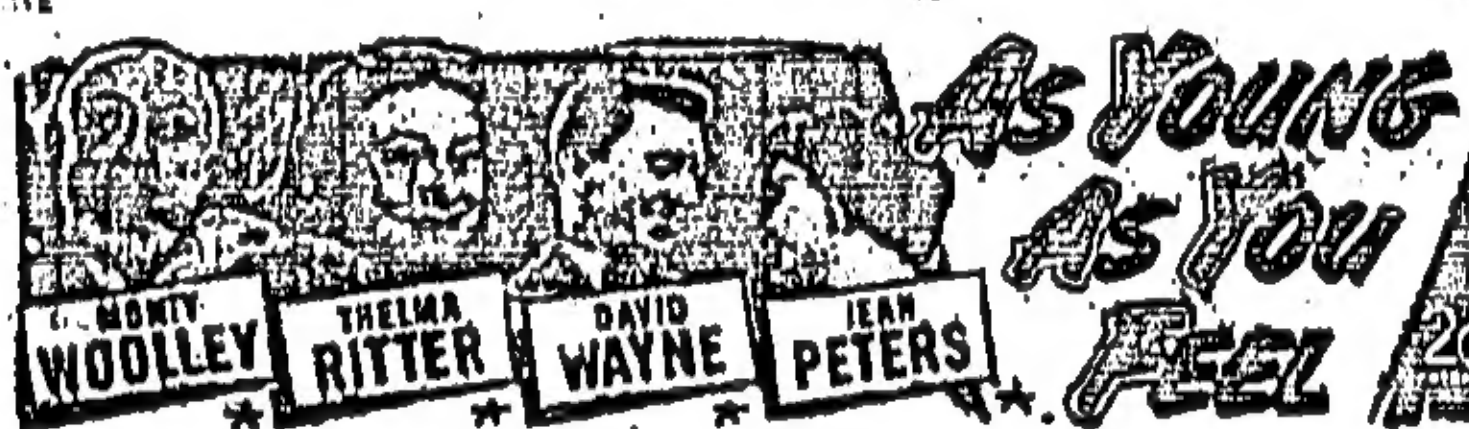
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French MP On Trial



Jean Dourdain, ex-French M.P., in the dock at Versailles, where with another ex-M.P., de Ruy, he is charged with stealing State Bonds from the Armistice Treasury worth Fr100,000. — Express Photo.

Civil Service "Quiz" On

London, May 25.
The Government is now issuing 14,000 forms asking senior professional employees whether they have ever belonged to the Communist or to the Fascist parties.

Mr. Stanley Mayne, General Secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, told a meeting of scientific workers today that they were also being asked if they had ever belonged to any organisation associated with or in sympathy with the Communist Party. — Reuter.

Polly Tries To Make It Visiting Day

London, May 25.
When Polly, the great parakeet, decided to visit Clacton Hospital, she may or may not have known that her owner, Mrs. Mollie Mann, has been a patient there for three weeks.

But Polly did make the trip — all on her own, hopping and flapping half a mile over gardens and across pavement from the house in Kings-road where neighbours were looking after her.

An open window gave her the chance to escape.

For more than two hours Polly dodged porters and nurses in the hospital grounds.

Then, with as much dignity as a rather ruffled parakeet could muster, Polly strutted into the hospital's main entrance hall.

But she never reached her mistress. The matron, Miss Rosina Sealey, grabbed Polly and shut her up in a laundry basket.

Said Miss Sealey: "We didn't realise the bird belonged to a patient until we got in touch with the police. Mrs. Mann's friends collected it."

That Old-World Atmosphere

Venice, May 25.
Venetian aristocrats are seeking to ban the sale of Coca-Cola on the Grand Canal Gondolas to preserve the canal's old-world atmosphere.

Japan's Industrialists Worried By Trade Picture

Tokyo, May 26.

Japan is again politically independent but most Japanese industrialists are concerned about the possible future results of her continuing economic dependence on uncertain trade factors in a competitive world.

In the first month of the life of the "new Japan" the Japanese were measuring the task of organising the nation's war-riddled economy with its obligation to support a land-hungry population now rising above 85,000,000.

After a decade of unsuccessful Imperial adventure Japan has lost much of her once-prosperous world trade. She is left with a distorted economy, starved for capital, handicapped with an out-of-date industrial machine, and completely at the mercy of world business trends.

Japan's approach to financial stability during the occupation was largely attributed to about 2,000 million dollars of American aid.

Because this aid was given generously, and because special conditions of "world rearmament" and the Korean war stimulated the nation's economy, many Japanese already look back on occupation as "the easy period" in national finances.

With freedom, the flood of American aid in cash, supplies and technical skill is expected to slow down.

American economists have served sharp warning that unless Japan pays her own way through self-disciplined industrial efficiency she can expect no further assistance from the Western world.

They have called Japanese leaders "too optimistic" in their present attitude towards the future.

Influential Japanese have advised the nation that American aid and conditions of world rearmament would continue to ease Japan's struggle for survival.

ESTIMATE OF WORLD RICE CROP

Washington, May 25.
The world's rice crop for the year from August, 1951 to July, 1952 showed little change in volume from the preceding two years, the U.S. Department of Agriculture said today.

The Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimated that the output would total 337,000 million tons compared with 338,000 million tons in 1950-51, and 337,000 million tons in 1949-50.

Declines in production in South America, Africa and Oceania were offset largely by pronounced gains in North America and Europe, the statement said.

The Asian rice output at 210,500 million tons nearly approached that of the year before.

Though considerably above the post-war average it was still only 87 per cent of the pre-war production.

Low yields per acre again caused the drop in output.

The land used for rice-growing had increased on all continents in recent years, the announcement said.

But unfavourable weather reduced the average of yields per acre. — Reuter.

Another Bomb Exploded

Las Vegas, May 25.
One thousand troops and 400 military observers crouched in foxholes in Nevada at dawn today as another atom bomb was detonated about three and a half miles away.

It was the sixth in the American tests this Spring.

The flash and the orange fireball, lasting 15 seconds, were as bright as any of the earlier tests here.

The familiar mushroom cloud was reared for nearly 20 minutes in the partly overcast sky.

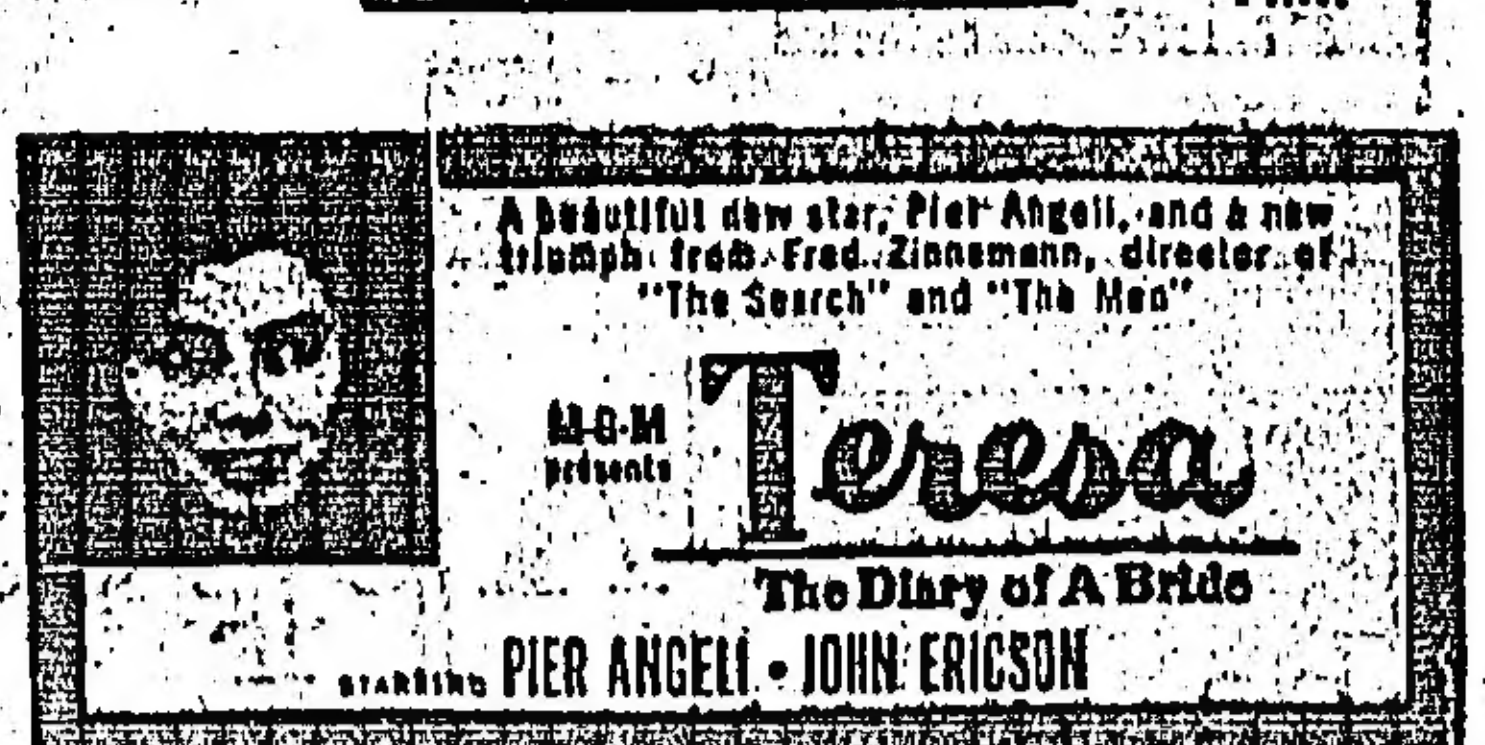
The troops advanced soon after the blast to inspect damage to military equipment. — Reuter.

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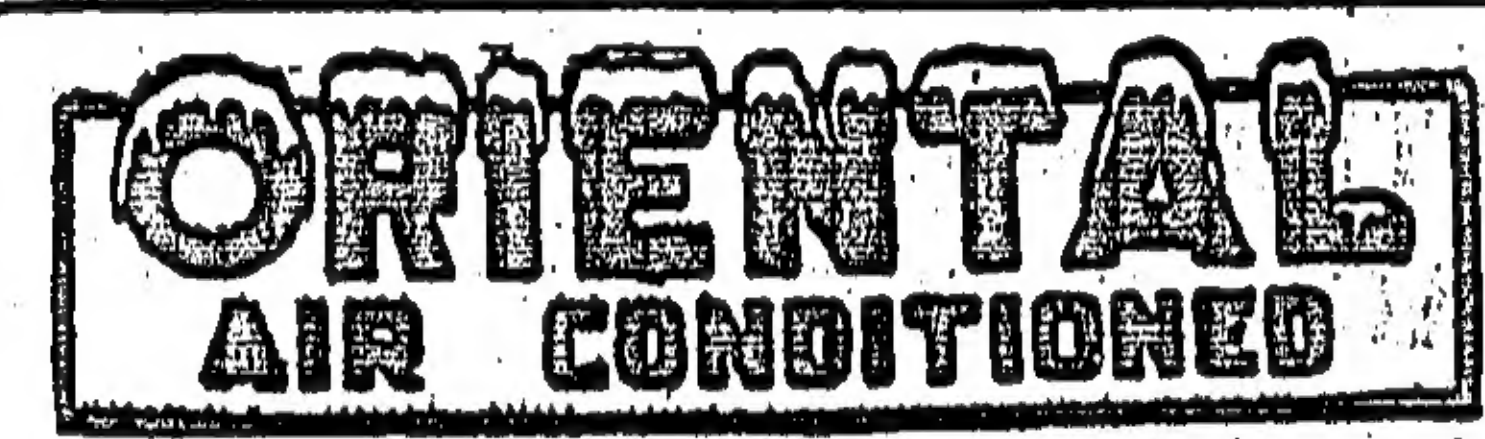


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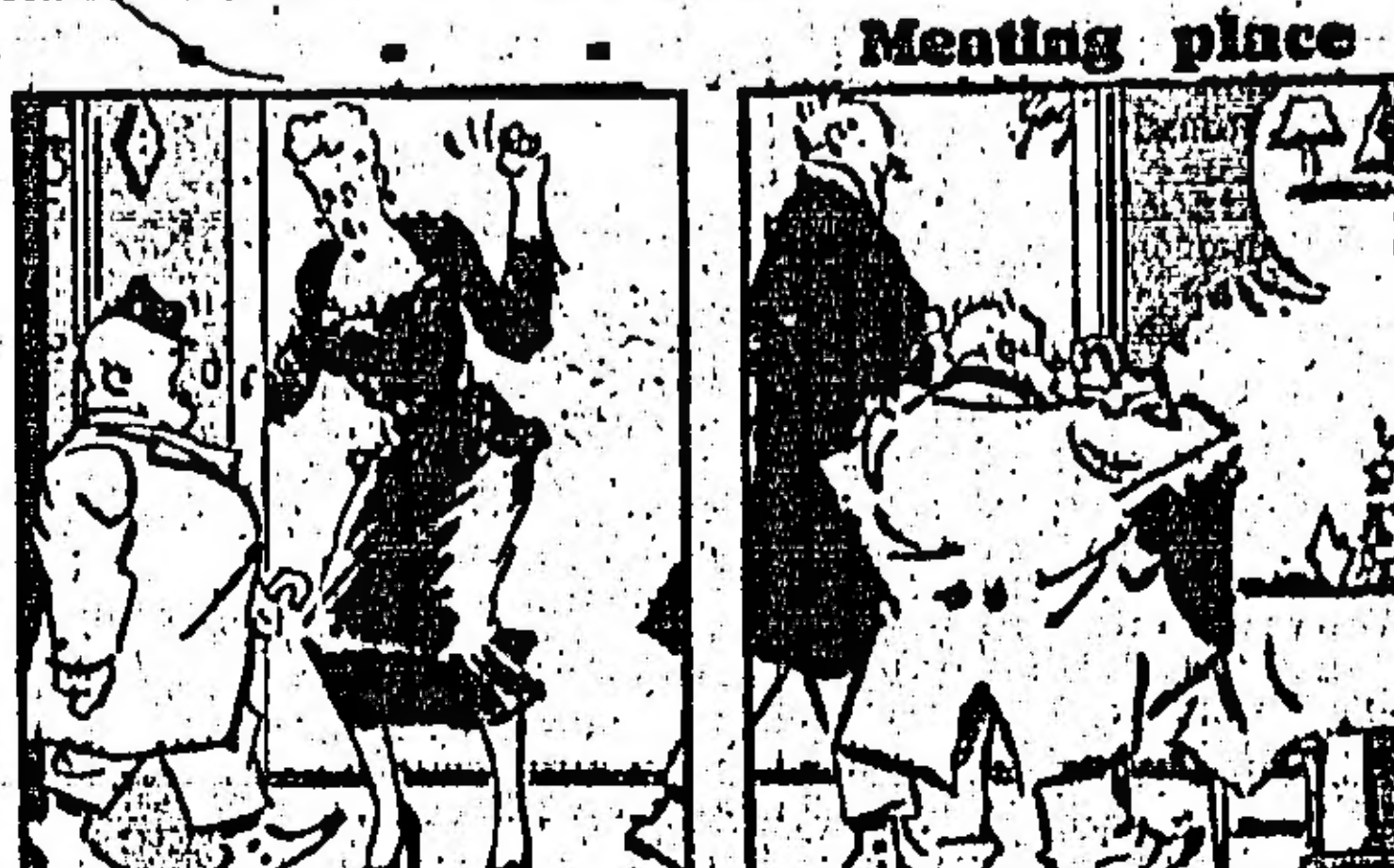
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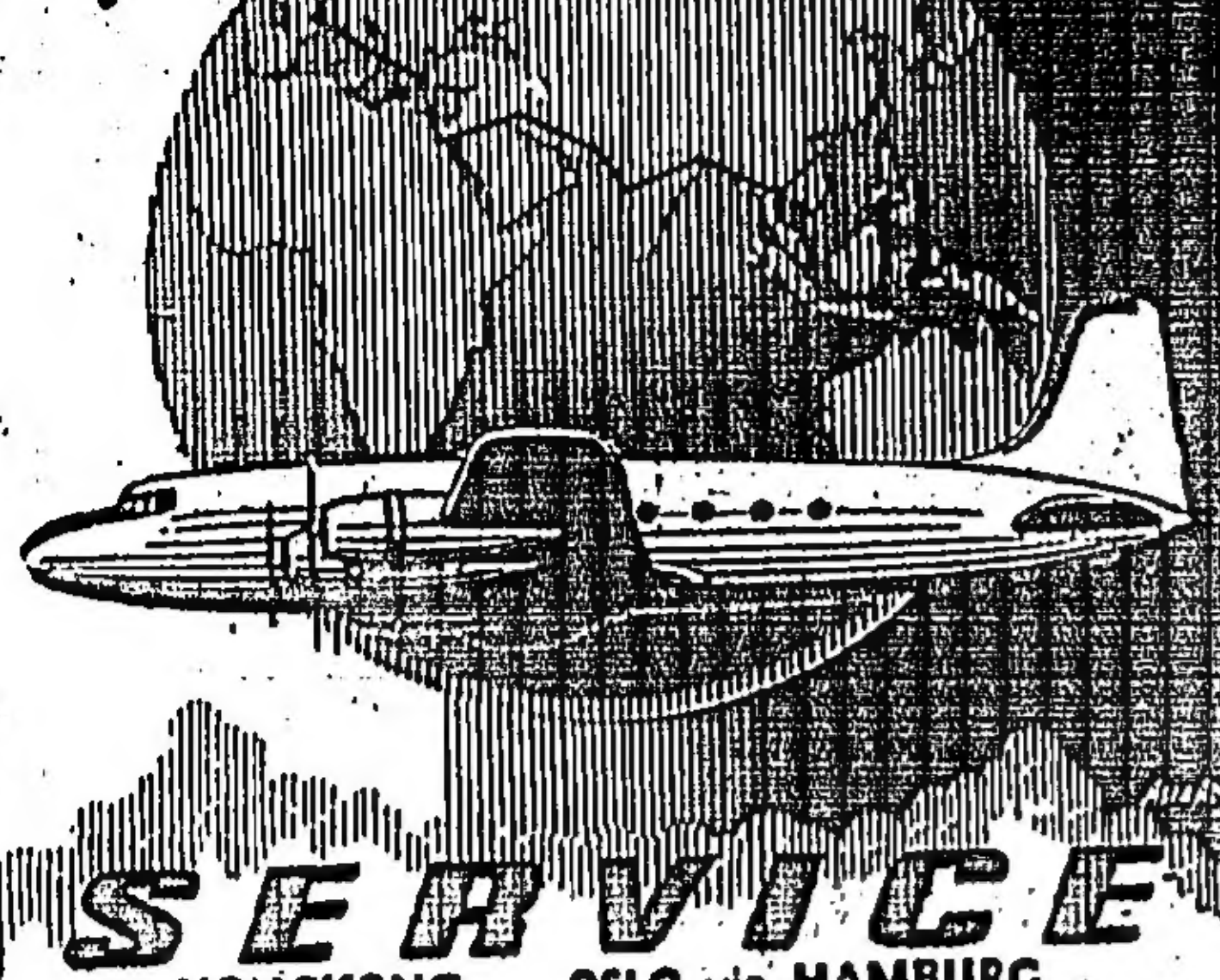
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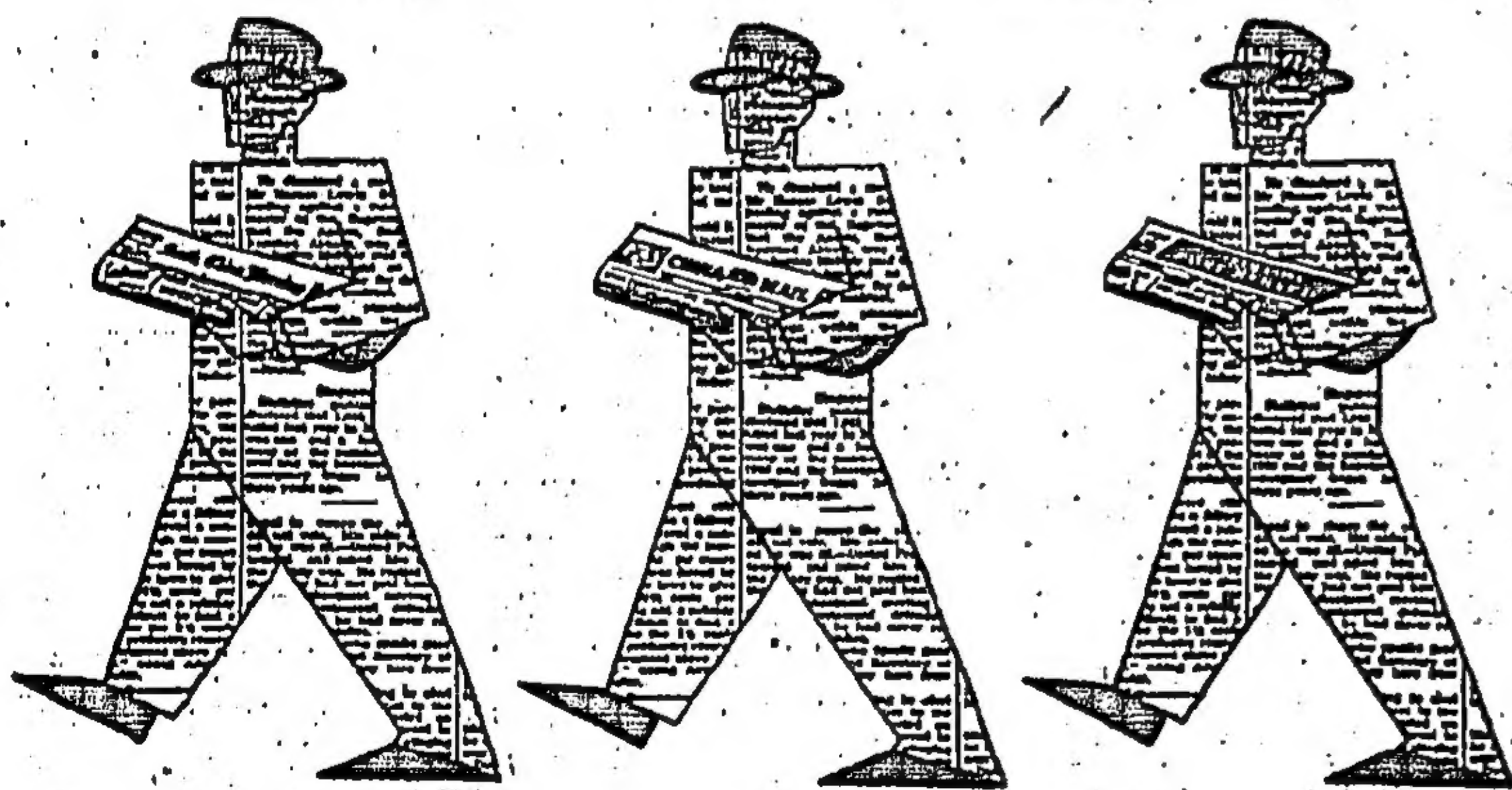
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Overwhelmed By
An Avalanche

JAMES RIDDELL, vice-captain of the 1936 British Olympic ski team, had a close-up view of nature in its most terrifying mood—and came back to tell the story. It is a story of eight people who set out to challenge the towering Swiss Alps and had their challenge answered....

'I was afraid—but stood spellbound'

IT was still dark at 4.30 a.m. when we set out from a hut under Monte Rosa to make a ski ascent of Castor (13,879 ft.). Zermatt guide Bernard Perren, Mrs. Jeanette Oddie, and I were on one rope, with guide Egon Petrig and Mr and Mrs Edmund Goldberger on the other.

We had not gone far before one of my "skins"—the anti-slip covering on skis—came off and we had to stop for a few minutes while I adjusted it.

We climbed for three and a half hours before we were passed by two Germans, who thereafter led the way up by some ten yards. By 8.30 we had crossed the Grenz Gletscher, zigzagged up through the tortured series of the Zwilling Gletscher, and slowly made our way towards the peak of Castor in a heavy breakable crust that had formed after the four-day snow-fall of the previous week.

Climbing parallel to the long 400ft.-high ice wall, we came to a steep slope below the precipitous west ridge of the Lyskamm at 12,700ft. Then it happened.

With a terrible crack and thunder, 1,000ft. of ice and snow broke away from the west wall of the Lyskamm and plunged straight towards us.

My first reaction, after the missed heartbeat that the crack always brings, was to gaze at the majesty of the spectacle. I had a ringside seat for a sight I had often seen from afar.

In its breathtaking beauty the avalanche seemed to be moving very slowly. I was only vaguely aware of the noise. I stood spellbound.

Then suddenly the danger registered. This great roaring onrush of billowing white, in appalling splendour, was death. This thought brought not fear but rather a strange elation and excitement.

All this could only have been a moment of time. I saw the two Germans, roped together a little above us, in a state of frozen indecision.

To our left lay a huge gully, and it occurred to me that the avalanche might follow that route. To our right towered great blocks of ice as big as houses.

In front was the avalanche. Below stretched the slope we had climbed. There was no way out.

The great white cloud crashed to the bottom of the cliff, and a 100ft. wave of snow came rolling down the terrace.

Silhouetted against it I saw the two Germans turn and try to run. I was conscious then for the first time of fear—of being suffocated by this wave approaching at 30 to 40 miles per hour in the blinding sunlight.

But I knew instinctively that it was wrong to run. The three of us on our rope automatically crouched down, skis across the slope and backs towards the onrush—sheltering heads with arms and trying to maintain air space for breathing.

I glimpsed the Germans trip and become entangled in their rope. And then they vanished.

There was a certain amount of wind before the wave hit us, though nothing of the strength I expected. Suddenly we were plunged from blinding sunlight to darkness. Snow piled over us. I cringed, expecting to be hit by rocks and ice.

Soon we were gulping convulsively for air.

I do not know how long it lasted. Presently there was a great silence.

Looking up, I saw the vague outlines of Jeanette and Benny on our rope. They were unhurt.

The sunlight came back to an ice-strewn and jumbled landscape. The Germans had been swept down till they were quite close to us, and they were trying to extricate themselves. The party below us were almost out of sight over the curve of the hill. But again they were unhurt.

Then came the reaction. Some trembled, some shouted, some talked a great deal.

The two Germans answered the main question. In the sloping terrace above us, concealed by a snow bridge, was a crevasse which had swallowed most of the ice fall.

But for that crevasse the entire avalanche would have hit us. And had we been perhaps six minutes quicker on our climb we would have been standing on, or crossing, that crevasse when the crack came.

We decided that Castor had won, and went back to the hut. I was thinking about how that skin came off and held us up for four or five minutes....

—(London Express Service)

'I Went—But Saw Nothing'
A DUTCH AUTHOR TELLS OF HIS VISIT TO RUSSIA

By K. VAN DER GEEST

IN the course of time delegates consisting of workers or artists have paid visits to the Soviet Union. And on their return to Holland some members of these delegations have told enthusiastic stories about the social conditions prevailing there.

Sometimes these stories also really sounded as if they were accounts of what the authors had observed through unbiased and expert eyes.

The impression was given that the persons who told the stories were conscious of their responsibility, not only to themselves, but above all, to the Dutch people and even to the Russian people.

I cannot judge whether the workers and the artists who visited the Soviet Union really lacked this sense of responsibility. I can, however, have my doubts about their powers of observation, their critical eye—and in the case of some—even about their good will.

Rendering account

AND for the rest, I can only assure my readers that I personally was fully alive to the responsibility of the task I had taken upon myself when I agreed to undertake a journey to Russia.

I realised that it would be impossible in the brief space of three weeks, which the journey was to take, to observe and examine all aspects of the social field. I knew therefore that I should have the limit, and accordingly decided to peg out for myself a certain section of this very extensive domain.

I had read quite a few books by Russian writers and also a great many articles about their work and their views of literature and art. I was therefore not altogether a stranger in this field. And I consequently thought it would be a good thing if I made up my mind as far as possible to compare with reality the impressions which I had obtained through reading books and articles.

No opportunity

AND let me say right now that I was unable to do so because I was given no opportunity.

When I was once again in the aeroplane that was to carry me from Moscow back to Amsterdam, I repeatedly recalled to mind the words of Goethe: "Ich sah nur, ich sah nur" ("And here I stand, poor simpleton"), "Und bin so klug als wir zuvor." ("I know as much as I did before").

I thought, with some bitterness, of the friends and acquaintances who would ask me what I had seen and what I thought about everything. And to whom I should have to say: "I have seen nothing."

Yes, I admit I have been in Moscow, in Leningrad, in Tiflis, in Zibidli.

I travelled a few thousand kilometres by plane, journeyed four nights in beautiful sleepers, the windows of which had to remain closed, for some mysterious and perhaps foolish reason, although it was stifling hot in the compartment.

I saw famous museums and pictures.

I saw a football match in the famous Moscow Stadium.

I visited a State farm, where the owners rather lean according to Dutch standards. I saw a model pig sty.

I drank tea which had come direct from a plantation.

Not an answer

BUT the production of delicious tea and pigs that are reared on a model breeding farm disclose nothing to me respecting the pros and cons of a Soviet Government.

I visited scores of churches and saw these churches filled with old women. I even saw children being baptised there. But from these facts I should not dare draw the conclusion that

M. K. van der Geest, a well-known Dutch author, was a member of the Communist Party before World War II, but did not rejoin the Party after the liberation of the Netherlands, although he maintained contacts with them. He went to Russia in July, 1951, as a member of a delegation invited by V. O. K. S. (the Soviet Russian Society which maintains cultural relations with foreign countries) and was disillusioned by what he saw and did not see. This article was originally published in *Het Vrije Volk* (The Hague).

religion can be practised freely and unrestrictedly. To judge this I should have had to speak with priests and with worshippers, not with one of them, but with dozens, perhaps with hundreds. I had, however, no chance to speak with any of them.

I visited a large library, the Lenin Library, but did not get the opportunity of ascertaining what books were kept there, for when I began nosing in a catalogue, I was told by the leader of the several members of the delegation: "That is none of our business."

I visited factories with machines and conveyor belts. But I was unable to speak with the men and women behind the machines. Not a single one of them.

I saw so very much, but only superficially. And therefore I could not and cannot cast away the feeling that my visit to the Soviet Union was a failure. This is probably because I had the wrong idea about the object of the journey.

The intention

THE object is not as I had supposed for a delegation to acquaint itself with the social conditions. It was merely the intention that our delegation should make a pilgrimage through the sacred places of Communism or what is termed Communism.

And this intention was, of course, fulfilled. The leader of our delegation was so thrilled by all the representations of Stalin and by the houses where Stalin had lived that he did not even see the beggars sitting and standing on the pavement in front of these houses and flatly denied their existence.

But the Dutch people do not expect a delegation that has been to the Soviet Union to come back and tell them pilgrims' stories. They expect the members to come back with facts. And how do they do this? How can they tell such rosy stories about life in the Soviet Union if they have done nothing more than stand in worship before the walls of the Kremlin?

To bring back rosy accounts of a journey is not only unpalatable, it is criminal. It is downright misleading.

And yet these rosy reports are being put out by members of our delegation. By decent people who would not cheat the milkman or the baker out of five cents. Why, then do they do this? Because it is expected of them by those who let them come to the Soviet Union? To me this does not seem a decisive reason. At most it would be a reason for me never again to participate in a delegation of this kind if ever I were given a chance.

Seeing the outside

"YOU must not travel round too much. Stay as long as possible in the same place and have a good look at everything rather than travel from one end of the Soviet Union to the other, spending your time in aircraft and trains."

It was with these words that the cultural delegation, of which I was a member, was officially welcomed this summer in Moscow by the Chairman of the V.O.K.S. After this the leader of the delegation began summing up our wishes. According to this summary we, as a delegation, very much wanted to see: a factory, a workmen's house, a pioneer camp and a concentration camp.

The concentration camp was immediately struck off the list. The Chairman of V.O.K.S. said: "We can take you to a

other countries and that history was fulfilled. Was it true that every religious idea is eradicated to make way for the veneration of Stalin and his set, as we are sometimes told in Holland? Or are these things lies?

Hence I wanted to find out what the child in the Soviet Union was given to read. I was accordingly very glad when I heard on the last day of our stay in Moscow that I was to be taken to the State Publishing Company for Youth. There I had a talk with the managers.

As on every other occasion I was struck by the fact that our conversation had to be conducted via an interpreter. I therefore requested the managers to speak in German or some other language which I understood. Now and again she actually did so. Which proved that she could speak German. She nevertheless turned to my interpreter and addressed her remarks to him in Russian.

After there had been an avalanche of figures about the book production of the State Publishing Company, I posed a few questions.

Finally I very much wanted to know how the publication of a book was regulated. In Holland they try to make us believe that the Russian people judge whether the creation of a writer and of every artist fits in with the "new Socialist conception of life" (Quotation from *Politik und Kultur*, Vol. 2, No. 10).

Actual practice

I LEARNED there that in practice it was otherwise. The State Publishing Company is the only publishing house. All writers must submit their work to this company. If they refuse to publish, the fate of the book is sealed. There is no other means of having printed what you wish to say. Consequently, there is absolutely no question of free criticism, which is the test of whether the work of art fits in with the "new socialist conception of life". The management of the company judges, and that's the end, a few people with absolute power. And further...

In addition to the publishing office I also saw the large, beautifully appointed reading room for children, which, however, had very few visitors compared with the children's reading room in Amsterdam. I was able to observe that the reading material in the Soviet Union was divided up in very much the same way as in Holland, according to the different age groups.

But I was astounded at the enormous supply of children's books that was available; and I doubt whether there are many children in Holland who can boast of having read anything by Dickens when they were ten or eleven years old. Except perhaps *David Copperfield*.

But... I put a number of books to one side, and asked whether I might take them with me in exchange for a number of books from Holland which I would give to the Moscow Publishing House for Youth.

Promise...

I MIGHT take them with me, I was told. I might take with me *The Ugly Duckling* by Andersen and *Oliver Twist* by Dickens, and so many other books which had been translated into Russian. I was even promised a Russian book about the Dutch *Multatuli*.

However, when I asked for them as we were leaving the State Publishing Office, I was promised that they would be brought to my hotel. When I was leaving Moscow to return to Holland, I was promised that the books would be sent on to me.

I have been waiting a few months. I have received some school books, but not the books I had asked for. None by Andersen, none by Dickens. I was only allowed to see the outside of them which I was in Moscow. In the same way as all of us were allowed to see everything there—only on the outside.

(TO BE CONCLUDED TOMORROW)

ENGLAND BEATS AUSTRIA 3-2 IN VIENNA BEFORE A CROWD OF 60,000

England revived her slumping soccer fortunes by defeating Austria, considered the strongest Continental side, by three goals to two here today.

The British occupation troops, mingling with the 60,000 crowd in the Prater Stadium in the Soviet sector of Vienna, went wild with delight and swarmed on to the pitch to carry off the English players shoulder high.

Nat Lofthouse (2) and Jackie Sewell (1) scored England's goals in a rough game, in which tempers on both sides at times were frayed.

The Italian referee, Carpani, however, kept the game under control and did not allow ugly situations to develop. Huber and Dienst scored for Austria, who were perhaps a trifle unlucky to lose.

The three changes made were successful. Eckersley was splendid at back and Baily and Sewell provided more thrust. The half-backs, Wright, Froggatt and Dickinson, were their usual solid selves.

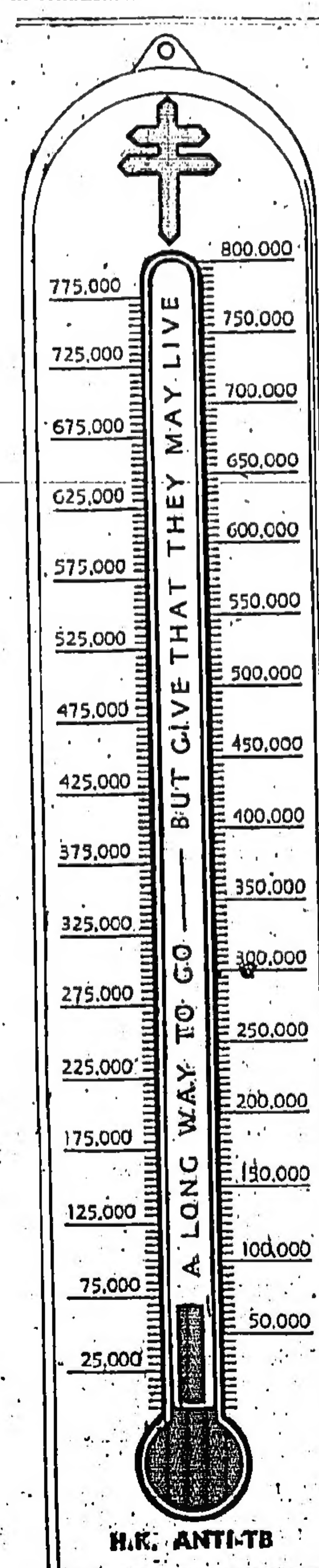
There was little to choose between the two teams, though the speedy Austrians seemed the more dangerous when they got going.

Russians, some in uniforms and others in civilian clothes, were among the crowd which watched the game which was played in cool, cloudy weather.

Reuter.

MATCH OF THE YEAR

Vienna, May 25. Vienna's huge Prater Stadium in the Russian zone of the Austrian capital was packed with 60,000 fans this afternoon for "the match of the year"—the Austria-England soccer international.



H.K. ANTI-TB

Vienna, May 25.

The crowd included 300 fans from England with rattles and flags, about 3,000 British occupation troops, the British High Commissioner and Ambassador to Austria, Sir Harold Caccia, and at least 1,500 Russian soldiers.

The new stadium set a new record number of 231 reporters and photographers representing leading papers of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Italy, Hungary, Russia, Israel, Egypt, Turkey and Malta.

The Vienna boys' choir sang the British and Austrian anthems before the teams ran on to the rain-soaked pitch.

England were red and white instead of the usual white and black to avoid clashing with the home colours.

KICK-OFF

England's centre forward, Nat Lofthouse kicked off as the dark

clouds which had been darkening Austria's hopes for victory for four successive days began to clear.

But the ball soon went to the Austrians, who opened with a 15-minute attack, playing almost entirely in the English half.

The crowd roared when referee Carpani (Italy) ignored a claim for hands against left back Bill Eckersley when, standing on the English goal line, he cleared a shot by Austria's inside-left Adolf Huber in the 12th minute.

England goalkeeper Gill Merrick was lying on the ground.

Lofthouse scored in the 20th minute, standing alone in front of the Austrian goal after a surprise English attack. The Austrian goalkeeper stood helplessly without moving.

One minute later Austria's Adolf Huber equalised from 12 yards.

In the 31st minute inside-right Jackie Sewell scored against the Austrian socks, Rudi Roedel and Ernst Kappel, looked on without moving.

TIDE TURNS

The tide was turning slowly against the Austrians. Surprise England attacks left the Austrian defence stunned.

The English were superior in the air.

In the 43rd minute the Austrian centre-forward Robert Dienst took a low pass from his left-half, A. Grinex, and scored with a powerful, vicious low shot from 18 yards.

Dominant English players in the first half were centre-half Jack Froggatt, right-half Bill Wright and Lofthouse.

The Austrian forwards seemed uneasy on the slippery ground. At times nine men went back to cover the England goal.

Austria dominated the first ten minutes of the second half.

Two corners for Austria were easily warded off by England's left-back, Bill Eckersley, and in another surprise attack Nat Lofthouse scored the third goal for England in the 74th minute.

While the Austrians crowded in the English half pressing for a goal, Sewell passed to Lofthouse, standing in the middle of the field. Lofthouse raced on alone and scored with a powerful shot from about 14 yards.

BEATEN

After the third England goal the Austrians seemed beaten and cut their speed.

Best men in the English attack were Nat Lofthouse, who scored right from the start, and outside-left Billy Elliot, who hit back after a disappointing first half.

Austria's goalkeeper, Musil seemed slow, and left back Ernst Kappel, who only recently recovered from a hip injury, was not fast enough for the rapid forwards.

After the match British troops swarmed over the field and carried off the England team.

The final score was 3-2. The third goal was scored by Lofthouse.—Associated Press.

The Danish goalkeeper, Knud Jorgensen, did well to hold a Thornton shot in the first minute, but after being pressed had little chance with Thornton's goal from close in two minutes later.

The Danes rallied strongly but could not break down the Scottish defence until the 19th minute, when inside-right Rasmussen netted from a goalmouth scramble.

Billy Liddell, with some dishing runs on the left wing, worried the Danish defence.

The Scots maintained the pressure and Laurie Relfy scored the winning goal after 20 minutes from a pass by Thornton.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER U. KEEP WINNING ON U.S. TOUR

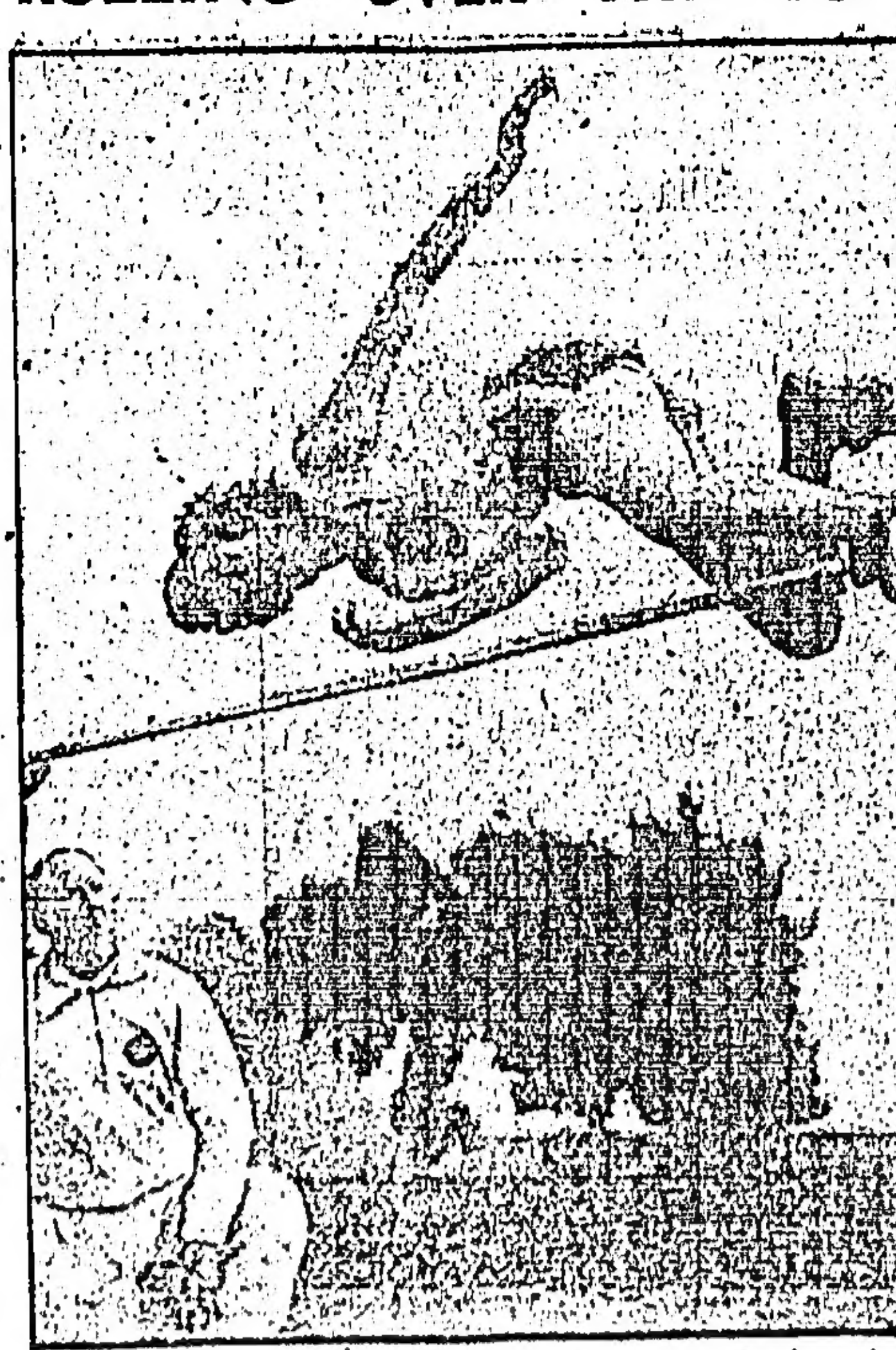
Manhattan, N.Y., May 25. The English League Champions, Manchester United, scored their sixth straight victory of the tour by defeating Stuttgart Kickers from Germany by a score of 5-2 on rain-drenched ground at Triborough Stadium today before about 10,000 fans.

Leading off half time by 3-2, Roger Byrne opened the scoring for Manchester, with only four minutes gone, and Siegfried Kronenbitter soon equalised.

Frank Clompton put the English team into the lead when he scored from a corner, and more made the count even, but Jack Rowley pushed Manchester in front just before half-time.

Play in the second period was all in favour of the English titleholders and further goals by Jack Rowley and another by Rowley brought the final score to 5-2.—Reuter.

ROLLING OVER THE TOP



Watched by coach George Pallett, the man who helped to make her the world's best woman high-jumper by changing her style from "scissor" to "Western roll," Sheila Lerwill crosses the bar face down.

The Cricketer Of The Week Was Vijay Hazare

The weather has been glorious in England for well over 10 days, providing conditions for good cricket which saw the Indians gaining the first victory of their tour over Oxford University by the decisive margin of nine wickets.

The other and more important tie with the MCC was drawn, but there, too, the tourists acquitted themselves laudably, wanting only 24 runs for victory with seven wickets standing when the game was declared finished.

With due respect to the phenomenal run-getting of Polly Umrigar, who during the week made 370 for once out, and the excellent spin bowling of Ghulam Ahmed, who bowled one of the three best off-spinners in the world with 17 victims for 273 runs, the week certainly belonged to Vijay Hazare.

The Indian skipper could not have better signalled his re-approach to form than by cover driving off the back foot—truly, the elite stroke in top-hole cricket.

COULD NOT GET GOING

Ever since he lost touch last year, Hazare has been a picture of misery at the wickets. He simply could not get going and he would have been murdered when at his best often guided him to the pavilion.

Added to this was the burden of captaincy. Everyone sympathised with him but could do little to help.

But at Oxford last Thursday was seen once again the old Hazare. Dismissed from resting in that game as he had intended to, Hazare was seen first struggling into form and later enjoying his freedom in the shape of exquisite cover drives that forced their way to the boundary past a forest of seven fielders. And he never gave a chance.

Hazare's innings was right from the book, Umrigar's contained many shots that would have shocked the purists. His knocks had little of grace or charm about them and yet he hit the ball harder than any of those qualities would permit. He would have got even more runs but for the superb fielding that is characteristic of these English teams, and especially Oxford, whose fielding, if nothing else, would seem without peer.

CAPITAL USE

Making capital use of his height, Umrigar packed dynamite in his straight drives and though his fours often left him prostrated along the turf, they had a decisive ferocity about them.

In putting his best foot forward, Umrigar showed himself possessed of strokes, skill and stamina.

It may now be easy to say that the Indians would have beaten the MCC had they gone for runs from the start. But with the Indians' batting falling badly in the first innings and their own chances of winning their lack of solidity, Hazare could not possibly have thrown down the gauntlet from the beginning. That would have proved suicidal.

The one point that can be made is that Umrigar and Ghulam Ahmed have shown more adventure when 90 runs were required in 75 minutes for victory.

PHILIPPINES TEAM FOR HELSINKI

Manila, May 25. The Philippines will have 27 athletes representing her in forthcoming Olympic games at Helsinki.

The 27 include a 12-man basketball team, a five-man boxing team, two weight-lifters, two wrestlers, one swimmer and one high jumper.

The weight-lifters are Rodrigo Del Rosario and Pedro Landero.

The high jumper is Andres Franco whose record is 6 feet 4 1/2 inches.

The Philippines' only swimmer representative will be Marco Sainbado, a 20-year-old who has a record of 23 minutes 33 seconds in the 1,500 free-style event.

Francis Preche.

TODAY'S SPORT

TO-DAY

Men's A Division South China AA v. Craggower CC; Recreation v. Kowloon.

Ministries Football

Army v. Tai Tung, Southern Playground, 4:30 p.m.

Executive Committee meeting

Amateur Sports Federation and Committee of Hongkong, Victoria Recreation Club, 5:30 p.m.

The Girls Who Carry A Torch For Britain

By RHONA CHURCHILL

The scene is a cinder track on a public common. Three long-legged girls in athletes' shorts and singlets are grouped round a man they call "Geoffrey." Other young men and girls are sprinting and jogging round the track, hurdling and high jumping, putting shots and lifting weights.

They are office workers, sales girls, City clerks. Their day's work done, they have come to the track to work for another hour or two at maintaining their skill at athletics. Use of the track and its equipment costs nothing. Use of the locker rooms twopenny.

The girls chatting with Geoffrey are typical in most respects. They are Sheila Lerwill, aged 23, Babs Foster, 20, and Sheila Sewell, 21, all office workers, and both Shellas married.

They are exceptional only in that each is top or near top of her class in one branch of athletics, and each dreams of bringing back laurels for Britain from Helsinki's Olympic Games in July.

WORLD RECORD

Sheila Lerwill has now jumped higher than any girl in the world—31 7/8 in—and experts watching, including Geoffrey Dyon, chief coach of the A.A.A., say that when she set up that new world record she actually jumped 51 1/2 in.

Barring accidents she should this summer become the first British girl ever to win an Olympic gold medal for athletics.

The silver medal for second place is likely to go to another British girl, Dorothy Tyler.

Dorothy, at 32, is mother of two small boys, secretary in a London sportswear shop, and still regarded as "the greatest natural woman athlete Britain has ever had."

That girl is now proving a disadvantage to her. It was known that a roll or straddle, where you cross the bar horizontally, would add four or five inches to Dorothy's jump, but it would take several years to perfect. It seemed pointless to change when she could win the Olympic record with 51 1/2 in.

Geoffrey did eventually change to the Western roll last year, but too late to gain the full benefit from the change.

She had reckoned without an unknown girl called Sheila Lerwill, a back-room boy at the Ministry of Education named Colonel Parker, and a man called George, a Civil Servant who believes the best way of spending every minute of his spare time is in giving free coaching to Britain's budding athletes.

TO MEET THE COST

It was in 1947 that Colonel Parker, then Chief Inspector of Physical Education at the Ministry of Education, fathered through his Ministry, and the Treasury a plan to help the Amateur Athletic Association provide scientific coaching for promising youngsters, and to improve the general standard of athletics in schools.

It made a most exceptional grant—about £4,000 a year and with no strings attached. It was to pay 80 per cent of the salaries of a group of full-time coaches who would, among other duties, train Olympic athletes and give help and advice to enthusiastic honorary coaches like George Pallett.

Today all is different. Each Olympic "possibility" has her own trainer. Each girl gives up three or four nights a week and half of each Saturday and Sunday to training and does "set physical jerks" at home.

But back to Sheila—our outstanding girl athlete. With less natural spring than Dorothy, Sheila now beats her, and in doing so beats the rest of the world. And all because Geoffrey Pallett, seeing her jumping 11 in, to win a county championship, said: "If you'll forget all you know of jumping, if you'll ignore the 1948 Olympics, if you'll trust me and do all I say, I'll make you a world-beater by the 1952 Olympics."

Sheila did and she did. But it was not easy.

Geoffrey decided to turn Sheila into the first woman to jump straddle-style. It meant crossing the bar face down and learning to fall before learning to jump. He felt it would eventually add ten inches to her jump. It has already added 8 1/2.

Training started back at 4 ft. with Sheila diving over the bar and learning to land in a parachute roll.

All this success has had no effect on Sheila's character. All who know her say she is "charming, unspoilt, conscientious."

I found her patiently waiting for three schoolboys to vacate the tracks only high jump. They left deep holes in the sand, which she had to dig over and rake before she could start.

SUCCESS PROVED

Geoffrey Dyon had the last word on Sheila. "Between them she and George Pallett have stripped the bottom of the barrel," he said. "They are an example of what scientific training and co-operation between coach and athlete can do. Without training she would never have been, and that a good country girl."

SOUTHEAST ASIA'S FASTEST HUMANS ARE SINGAPORE'S

Southeast Asia's fastest humans were turned up by Singapore at a triangular match between Swifts AC, Achilles AC and the SCAAF on May 17.

The 100 Metres was won by Sgt. MacQuarrie in 10.7 seconds from Tan Eng-yoon, the All-Malaya Champion, who was clocked in 10.8. The two displace Stephen Xavier of Hongkong as the region's fastest sprinter.

MacQuarrie was twice timed in 10 seconds dead for the 100 Yards in recent weeks. Both MacQuarrie and Tan Eng-yoon qualified for Olympic selection as a result of these performances.

Another qualifier for Olympic selection was Eleanor Ross, who was timed in 12.8 seconds for 100 Metres.

Other outstanding performances at the same meeting were a high jump of 4 feet 0 1/2 inches by 13-year-old Ruth Ferreira, a discus throw of 120 feet 4 inches by Rose Baller (formerly of Hongkong and Shanghai), a high jump of 5 feet 1 1/2 inches by Lloyd Valberg, and a hammer throw of 120 feet 3 inches by P. Grose.

Others making the Best Ten lists for Southeast Asia were Tan Lip-beoh, with a long jump of 21 feet, and D. A. Nodden, with a javelin throw of 105 feet 2 inches. Nodden, a V.C.M. hon. student, jumped 42 feet 6 1/2 inches, beating Valberg, the All-Malaya Champion, in the third place.

Best performances in Southeast Asia for the past 12 months, including performances by Hongkong athletes in June and December last year, and by Malayan athletes in June, July and August last year, were:

100 YARDS

Sidique Merican (Kuala Lumpur) 10.0

Sgt. MacQuarrie (Singapore) 10.0

Tan Eng-yoon (Singapore) 10.0

Chong Koon-hoo (Singapore) 10.0

J. Madhavan (Perak) 10.0

Stephen Xavier (Hongkong) 10.0

Nam Seng (Singapore) 10.0

Norman Lo (Hongkong) 10.0

Sgt. MacQuarrie (Singapore) 10.0

Tan Eng-yoon (Singapore) 10.0

Stephen Xavier (Hongkong) 10.0

Chong Koon-hoo (Singapore) 10.0

J. Madhavan (Perak) 10.0

Stephen Xavier (Hongkong) 10.0

Nam Seng (Singapore) 10.0

Norman Lo (Hongkong) 10.0

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Stephen Xavier (Hongkong) 10.0

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Norman Lo (Hongkong) 10.0

Sgt. MacQuarrie (Singapore) 10.0

Tan Eng-yoon (Singapore) 10.0

Stephen Xavier (Hongkong) 10.0

Chong Koon-hoo (Singapore) 10.0

J. Madhavan (Perak) 10.0

Stephen Xavier (Hongkong) 10.0

Nam Seng (Singapore) 10.0

LEN HUTTON TO CAPTAIN ENGLAND IN FIRST TEST AGAINST INDIA AT LEEDS

London, May 25.

Len Hutton, the Yorkshire professional and opening batsman and first choice for England for many seasons, is to captain England in the first cricket Test against India beginning at Leeds on June 5.

He is the first professional to be invited to captain an England side, though there have been instances of professionals taking over from injured or sick captains. Norman Yardley, Hutton's County captain, who is Chairman of the England selectors, announced the appointment in the following official statement after a meeting at Nottingham today.



England's new Test captain, Len Hutton.

"Len Hutton has been invited to captain England in the first Test match against India at Leeds on June 5. He told me that he considers this to be a great honour, and he has accepted the invitation. The first Test will be played next Thursday."

All the four selectors were at the meeting. Besides Yardley, they are F. R. Brown, who had stated that he would like to give up the England captaincy for a younger man, R. E. S. Wyatt, and L. E. G. Ames.

A BOLD STEP

Yardley, Wyatt and Brown, all former cricketers, captains of England, and Ames, the first professional to be appointed a member of the selection committee, have taken a bold step in appointing a professional as captain.

It is a move which will upset many of the older school of cricket followers who believe that the captaincy should be reserved for amateurs, but will be welcomed by the majority.

Although the selectors made it plain today that Hutton's appointment was for the first Test only, most cricketers and enthusiasts will consider it a pointer to England's leader against Australia next summer.

Undoubtedly Hutton, who will be 36 next month, has the vast experience, ability and tactical skill needed for an England captain. No present day player knows the Australians better or is more feared by them. Hutton made the record individual score for a Test match against Australia, 364 at the Oval in 1932, and he has always been a lion in their side.

On the last MCC tour of Australia in 1950 and 1951, Hutton was again the outstanding batsman, scoring 533 runs at an average of 88.83. Altogether he has made 56 Test appearances.

Last summer at Kennington Oval, the scene of many of his greatest triumphs, Hutton became the 13th cricketer to complete a hundred first-class centuries.

With his appointment as England captain he has gained almost all the honours the game has to offer.

Although Hutton's actual experience of captaincy is comparatively limited, he has led the Players against the Gentlemen, and like the famous Jack Hobbs before him, has for some time been in the position of being frequently consulted by England captains during the course of Test matches.—Reuter.

Prawn Cocktail

By HENRY LONGHURST

Much innocent fun is to be derived from comparisons between golf and kindred pastimes, the conclusion being generally reached that the faults, frustrations, and failures of them all spring from identical sources.

I have long been convinced that this is true of shooting. The mental and physical processes which lead to the early morning No. 9 iron splashing feebly into the burn are precisely those by which a man who was plus four at clay pigeons yesterday shuts both eyes and discharges four yards behind the first pheasant today.

Another telling comparison came my way last week as a time on the Tay, where the process leading to not catching a salmon seemed indistinguishable from those which later led to an 87 in the Spring Medal at St Andrews. Indeed, had a reel and line been attached to the driver, it would have been a shrewd observer who could tell which game one was at.

THE U-S-
The mode adopted was that of flinging out a lump of lead and a long-deceased prawn, letting them run round with the current, and, provided they were not caught up in weed or rock, winding them in again, all under the scornful eye of the original Unspeakable Scot who captained, navigated, and largely rowed the boat—a relative, clearly, of the Scottish caddie, who, his client insisting on taking the iron instead of the spoon, and holding out in one throw, said, "Aye, ye'd ha' done better wi' the spoon."

It has long been a golfing axiom of mine that "the harder you hit the less for it goes." This it turned out, is abundantly true of prawn-fishing. Without conscious effort the apparatus could be made to whizz gracefully some 30 or 40 yards from the boat, and even earn the grudging concession, "Aye, no band," from the U-S.—
"If it went that far, how far would it go with a really good hit at the top of the swing?" The answer, of course, was "about 15 yards and crooked." Sometimes, in a supreme effort to span the Tay in one cast, one forgot first to adjust the patient

Dutchman Wins Bordeaux-Paris Cycle Race

Paris, May 25.

Wim Van Est, of Holland, won today's Bordeaux-Paris cycle race, covering the 590 kilometres in 17 hrs. 36 mins. 14 secs. Maurice Duit (France) was second in 17 hrs. 39 mins. 11 secs., with Jean Gueguen (France) third, 1 min. 22 secs. behind.

Robert Varnajo (France), who finished fourth, made the fastest lap at the Parc des Princes Stadium here, circling 454 metres in 30.6 secs.

PARIS GRAND PRIX
Meanwhile, Italian Ferraris took the first four places in the Paris Grand Prix, a time event run over three hours on the 6,282 metres Montlhéry track near here.

Piero Taruffi (Italy) won the event, covering 400.301 kilometres at an average speed of 153.436 k.p.h. Andre Simon (France) was second, Giuseppe Farina (Italy) third and Louis Rostor (France) fourth.—Reuter.

finger indicated that the line, rushing out again, was cutting through it like a wire through cheese, leaving a faint smell of burning. An agonised yell, and all was suddenly over.
"I know now what they mean by a pregnant silence. It was broken, of course by the U-S.—Something about the tip of the rod, I gathered. His caddy relative, as with light emotions, one drove out of bounds, would inevitably have observed "Yo sliced it!"

"Since then I have had my arms permanently about four feet apart. Sometimes it is the putt in the Medal, sometimes it is "The one that got away." What difference does it make? It is the same old story.

BRITAIN'S POSSIBLE OLYMPIC ROWING EIGHT



One of Britain's possible Olympic rowing eights seen out on the Thames at Putney. They are (left to right) Graham Flisk, Morris Legge, Sam Hobbs, John McMillan, Tom Butcher, Paul Massey, Peter Giles, Peter Kirkpatrick and Graham Alwin, the cox.

Indian Badminton Fans Rejoice At Thomas Cup Victory Over Denmark

Bombay, May 25.

Badminton fans are rejoicing today over the success which the Indian team led by Devinder Mohan has brought to India by eliminating heavily-favoured Denmark.

India upset Denmark in the semi-final round 6-3, and gained the right to play the United States in Singapore next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The winner of the India-US match will challenge Malaysia, holders of the Thomas Cup trophy.

Now, 20, Devinder is trying to regain lost laurels. Currently, he is officially unranked.

10,000 Tennis Fans Hiss At Umpires

Paris, May 25.

The crowd of 10,000 fans hissed, whistled and booed doubtful line decisions today during the match at the French International Lawn Tennis Championships, in which Frank Sedgman of Australia beat Kurt Nielsen of Denmark.

Sedgman won by 6-1, 8-6, 6-4 to reach the quarter-finals.

A linesman's call of a double fault against Sedgman in the second set roused the crowd. Sedgman accepted the decision, though he looked puzzled, but Nielsen refused to play on until the umpire ordered the point to be replayed.

Later, when another doubtful line decision was given against Sedgman, the crowd again raged and abuse at the officials. The umpire had to make an appeal over the loudspeaker for order.—Reuter.

THE RESULTS

Paris, May 25.

Australian Ken McGregor beat Italian Gianni Cioelli in the first singles of the afternoon matches today in the International Tennis Championships of France here. The score was 4-6, 6-2 and 6-3.

In another fifth round match, Australia's Frank Sedgman beat Denmark's Kurt Nielsen 6-1, 8-6, 6-4.

Paul Remy and Marcel Bernard (France) beat Irving Dorfman and Grant Tilden (U.S.) in the third round of the Men's Doubles 6-4, 6-4, 4-6 and 6-4.

Women's Singles results were: Miss Doris Hart (U.S.) beat Milo Christine De Marceillis (Belgium) 7-5, 10-8. Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.) beat Miss Joan Ross (Holland) 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Maria Terna, Do Weiss (Argentina) beat Miss MacQuire (U.S.) 6-1, 6-2. Miss Dorothy Head (U.S.) beat Mrs. Penrose (Australia) 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. Joy Mottram (Britain) beat Madame Raymond Jones Weber (France) 7-5, 1-0, 6-4.

Miss Joan Curry (Britain) beat Miss Villette Rigollet (Switzerland) 6-0 6-1.

Jocelyn Drobnay (Egypt) entered the Men's Singles quarter-finals, beating Fausto Gardini (Italy) 6-3, 6-2 and 6-1.

Kurt Nielsen and Torsten Johansson (Denmark) beat Feladimo Arpon (Philippines) and Straight Clark (U.S.) 4-6, 6-3, 10-8, 6-1.—Associated Press.

HOW INDIA SCORED

Kuala Lumpur, May 25. India beat Denmark by five matches to one in their Thomas Cup inter-zone tie today.

To-day's results were:

T. N. Seth (India) beat Poul Holm 15-1, 15-17.

Devinder Mohan (India) beat Jörn Skarup 15-12, 15-16.

India won three of yesterday's four matches.

India will now meet the United States, the American Zone winners, for the right of challenging Malaysia, holders of the trophy.—Reuter.

First Day's Play

Kuala Lumpur, May 24.

India gained a 3-1 lead over Denmark to-day, the first day of their Thomas Cup inter-zone final.

The Danes were showing signs of strain due to travelling in recent days when they were held up by reduced transport facilities because of the lack of fuel following the American strike of oil workers.

Their players all started shakily and could not equal the stamina of the Indians.

To-day's results were: T. N. Seth (India) beat Jörn Skarup (Denmark) 15-6, 15-13.

Devinder Mohan (India) beat Poul Holm (Denmark) 15-3, 15-10.

The doubles results were: Mohan and Henry Ferraira (India) beat Ole Olsen and John Nygaard (Denmark) 15-17, 15-9.

Holm and Ole Jensen (Denmark) beat Seth and Manomj Guha (India) 15-7, 16-10.—Reuter.

BENEDETTI WINS GIRO D'ITALIA

Ancona, Italy, May 25.

Italy's Rino Benedetti today won the mountainous 224-kilometre eighth stage of the Giro d'Italia (Round Italy) cycle race.

He made the winding course in 5 hrs. 40 mins. 55 secs.

He was followed at a 30 seconds distance by the Italian Greste Come.—Reuter.

The honour of representing India for the first time, at the age of 35, falls to Charanjiv Lal Madan. Born in Simla, Charanjiv is 5-9½ and weighs 180 pounds.—United Press.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep on the Hong Kong Derby Saturday, 31st May, 1952

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close at:

THE BRANCH OFFICE

382 Nathan Road, Kowloon at 4.00 p.m. on 30th May
5 D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong at 5.00 p.m. on 30th May

THE TREASURERS' OFFICE

Telephone House, Hongkong at 6.00 p.m. on 30th May

The Draw will be held in the Public Betting Hall, at the Race Course, at 12.00 o'clock NOON on Saturday, 31st May, 1952.

By Order,
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
Treasurers.

Major League Baseball

New York, May 25.

Today's baseball scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0
Washington	1	0	1
Philadelphia (nightcap)	0	7	1
Washington	1	5	0
Cleveland	5	11	0
St. Louis	7	9	1
Cleveland	4	10	2
(2nd game)	6	10	2
St. Louis	2	5	0
Detroit	0	5	0
Chicago	3	4	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Chicago	5	12	0
Pittsburgh	4	10	1
St. Louis	7	12	0
Cincinnati	6	10	0

—United Press.

Col. Llewellyn Wins Lucerne Grand Prix

Lucerne, May 25.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry Llewellyn (Britain) riding Foxhunter, won the last event of the International Horse Show—the Lucerne Grand Prix—here today with seven faults.

Captain Canaves (Argentina), or Discolido, was second with eight faults and Captain Gamal Hores (Egypt) on Dinar, was third.

The Lido Cup, based on timing, was won by Lieutenant Du Breuil (France), on Xerxes, in 1 min. 16.0 seconds.—Reuter.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB WHITSUN RACE MEETING

Saturday 31st May and Monday 2nd June, 1952

(Held under the Rules of The Hong Kong Jockey Club)

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m. on the 1st Day.

On the 2nd Day the First Bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the First Race will be run at 12.00 Noon. The 11th interval is after the Fourth Race (1.30 p.m.) on the 2nd Day.

There are 10 races on the 1st Day and 12 races on the 2nd Day (22 in all).

Through Tickets (22 Races—\$44.00) may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Club's Offices at Telephone House, scheduled to be run on 31st May, 1952.

also tickets for the Special Cash Sweep on the "Hong Kong Derby" Through Tickets reserved for this meeting, but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 30th May, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

THERE WILL BE NO SPECIAL CASH SWEEP ON THE LAST RACE

To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at—
5 D'Aguilar Street, Hong Kong
382 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TOTALISATOR

The attention of Totalisator Investors is drawn to the following rules:

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies so declared by the Stewards when the "All Clear" is given. The "All Clear" signal will be indicated by a white light at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED.

Totalisator Tickets should be examined and checked before leaving the Selling Counters as mistakes of any description cannot be rectified later.

Cash received in respect of Dividends should be checked before leaving the Pay-Out Counters as no claim for short payment of the value of tickets presented can be entertained once investors have left the Counters.

All winning tickets and tickets for refunds must be presented for payment at the Race Course on the day to which they refer, but none will be paid later than one hour after the time for which the last race of the day has been scheduled to be run.

In no circumstances will any Dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment WILL NOT be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and the Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Telephone House, on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all charges.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the Race Course.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 10.00 a.m. on both days. The Secretary's Office will close at 11.45 a.m. the 1st Day and at 10.00 a.m. 2nd Day. The Treasurers' Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Offices are situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 22818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The Price of admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$3.00 per day including tax for all persons including Ladies and will be payable at the Gate.

Any person leaving the Public Enclosure during a Meeting will forfeit his or her right of admission to the Enclosure and will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3.00 in order to gain re-admission.

No re-admission tickets will be issued. BOOKMAKERS, TIO TAC MEN, ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall and at Booths adjacent to Boxes in the Coffee Room, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various points in the enclosure to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

By Order,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"HINKIANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 27th May
"HANYANG"	Kobe & Itohata	10 a.m. 28th May
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 20th May
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 31st May
"BOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 1st June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 5th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 7th June
"SHANSI"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 10th June
"FENGTIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 10th June
"HUPUI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 12th June
"FUNGING"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 14th June

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM		
"YOHOW"	Amoy, Penang & Saigon	27th May
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 20th May
"BOOCHOW"	Bangkok	30th May
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	1st June
"FENGTIEN"	Bangkok	1st June
"FUNGING"	Japan	12/13th June

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIPING"	Kobe & Kobe	30th May
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	4th June
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th June

ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	27th May
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	31st May
"TAIPING"	Kobe	13th June

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"AUTOMEDON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th May
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool & Dublin	20th May
"PYRRIUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th June
"BELLEROPHON"	Dublin & Liverpool	20th June
"CYCLOPS"	Jeddah, London & Rotterdam	27th June

Scheduled Sailings from Europe		
Sails	Arrives	
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool	31st May
"CYCLOPS"	Rotterdam	10th June
"PELEUS"	do	17th June
"ANTIOCHUS"	do	23rd June
"AUTOLYCUS"	do	1st July
"ANCHISES"	5th June	11th July
"PATROCLUS"	12th June	18th July
"CLYTONUS"	18th June	24th July
"ASTYANAX"	25th June	31st July

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.
Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

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"ACAMENON"	2nd June
ARRIVING via MANILA FROM	
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS	
"DONA ALICIA"	12th June
"MANGALORE"	26th June

Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Thurs.	6.45 a.m. Fri.
(Connects at Bangkok with U.B.A. to Rangoon)		
HK/Taipei/Hongkong (DC-3)	11.00 a.m. Tues.	3.30 p.m. Wed.
HK/Singapore/Hongkong (DC-4)	10.45 a.m. Tues.	6.45 a.m. Wed.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.30 a.m. Fri.	4.45 p.m. Sat.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.
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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel. 25875, 3214 & 24878

BEN LINE

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FROM	DUE
"BENMACDHUI"	Japan
"BENVOIRLICH"	U.K. via Singapore
"BENWYVIS"	U.K. via Singapore on or abt.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N. Borneo
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore

SAILINGS

	Loading on or abt.
"BENMACDHUI"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, and Antwerp.
"BENVOIRLICH"	Kure, Yokohama, and Kobe.
"BENWYVIS"	Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow and Antwerp.
"BENLOMOND"	Direct to Singapore, thence Avonmouth, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hull.
"BENALBANACH"	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"BENAVON"	Kure, Yokohama and Kobe.

* Calls Manila.
† Calls Manila and Cebu.
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able at "S. C. M. Post."
REMOVAL PERMIT Forms for
Duty-Free Goods, 10 cents each at
"S. C. M. Post."
THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE
1952 Annual Return Forms are on
sale at "S. C. M. Post."

UK May Return
Italian Miners

London, May 25.
The British Government
will send back to Italy
some 1,000 Italian coal
miners if they do not find
jobs by next Saturday.
The Italians were
brought to Britain by the
National Coal Board which
admitted last week that it
had given up trying to fill
its own pits after wide-
spread protests by British
miners.—United Press.

UNION CHIEF
RESIGNS

London, May 25.
Mr Fred Brown, an executive
of the National Union of
Agricultural Workers for 35
years and a member of the
Labour Party for 52 years, has
resigned from both organiza-
tions.
He said that the union had
become subservient to the
Labour Party and that the party
itself was curtailing freedom of
thought.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
Consignees per Company's
m.v. "FELIX ROUSSEL"

are hereby notified that their cargo
is being discharged into the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co.'s godowns, where it will be at
their disposal and subject to the
Wharf's terms and conditions of
storage and where delivery may be
obtained as soon as the goods are
landed.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the Godowns for examination by
Consignees and the Company's sur-
veyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas
at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 29th May,
1952.

To comply with the General Bond-
ed Warehouse Regulations Con-
signees must have a Revenue Officer
in attendance when damaged duff-
able goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the steamer's
godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after 30th May, 1952,
will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before 2nd June 1952,
or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1952.

Defence Spending's Effect On American Economy

New York, May 25.

Senior Government economic experts said
today that nearly one-third of America's total
business turnover comes from spending on defence
—compared with between seven and 10 per cent.
before the Korean war.

An official of the Commerce Department, who
asked not to be named, estimated that without the
arms spending possibly 3,000,000 people would be un-
employed in the United States instead of the present
1,500,000.

About 8,000,000 of America's
labour force of 69,000,000 men
and women are reported to be
working on the defence pro-
gramme.

An authority on the Federal
Reserve Board, who also asked
not to be named, said there were
signs of a recession just before
the Korean war and added his
belief that defence spending was
maintaining America's economy
at its present level.

This official added, however,
that though the total level of
economy would fall, the standard
of living of most Americans could
be maintained and increased if a
much larger portion of production
were devoted to civil instead of
military needs.

American's programme to in-
crease production of metals and
minerals to meet her require-
ments has made substantial progress, another American
official reported today.

SERIOUS GAPS
The official, Mr Jess Larson,
Administrator of the General
Service Administration and the
Defence Materials Procurement
Agency, warned: "There are
still a number of serious gaps
in supplies of metals."

The two agencies were
established last autumn to assist
industry to meet its greatly ex-
panded needs for materials.

The progress made thus far
was without the United States
Government entering production,
as it did in the last war.

Government assistance, he ex-
plained, has taken four forms—
direct contracts for metals and
minerals in the United States
and abroad, advances against
future production, outright
loans and special tax benefits.

US To Make Fewer Cars

Washington, May 25.
Manufacturers will turn out
790,000 fewer cars this year
than in 1951 but there will still
be enough to meet the demand,
the Government Mobiliser
predicted today.

National Production Authority
officials estimated that car
makers would produce 4,350,000
cars compared with 5,140,000
last year. While the estimates
were the lowest since 1948,
officials said the industry would
be making just about all the
cars it could sell.

Car sales may increase be-
cause of the recent lifting of
the instalment controls but this
would permit some companies
to sell cars that have been on
hand and would not cause over-
all shortages.

The 1952 estimate still sharply
exceeded pre-war production.
The only pre-war year in
which the car makers exceeded
4,000,000 was in 1929.—
United Press.

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CORFU"	1st May	2nd June
"CANTON"	20th May	30th June
"CARTRIDGE"	20th June	20th July

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	6th June	6th July
"CANTON"	1st July	1st August
"CARTRIDGE"	1st August	1st September

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Hong-
kong, Aden & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arrives Hongkong	From
"SOMALI"	due 20th May	U.K. & Continent
"SINGAPORE"	20th May	For

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Hong-
kong, Aden, Genoa, Marseilles, London,
Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call
at Bombay if industrial offers.
Tanks available for carriage of oil in bulk.
Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger
accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WARLA"	due 20th May	from Japan
"SIRDHANA"	due 2nd June	from Singapore
"SANTHA"	due 6th June	from Japan

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. O. D. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA"	In Port	from Persian Gulf
"UMARIA"	due 20th May	from Japan
"ORDIA"	due 12th June	from Singapore

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on
or off the route & the route & calling are subject
to change or amendment with or without notice.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	due 8th June	from Japan
"NELLORE"	due 10th June	from Australia

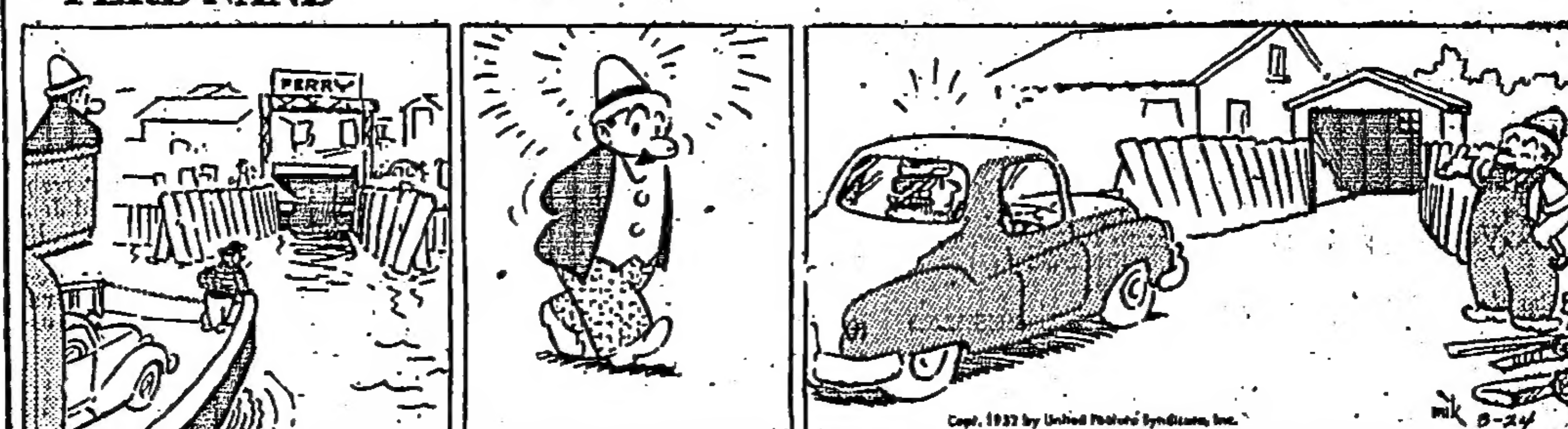
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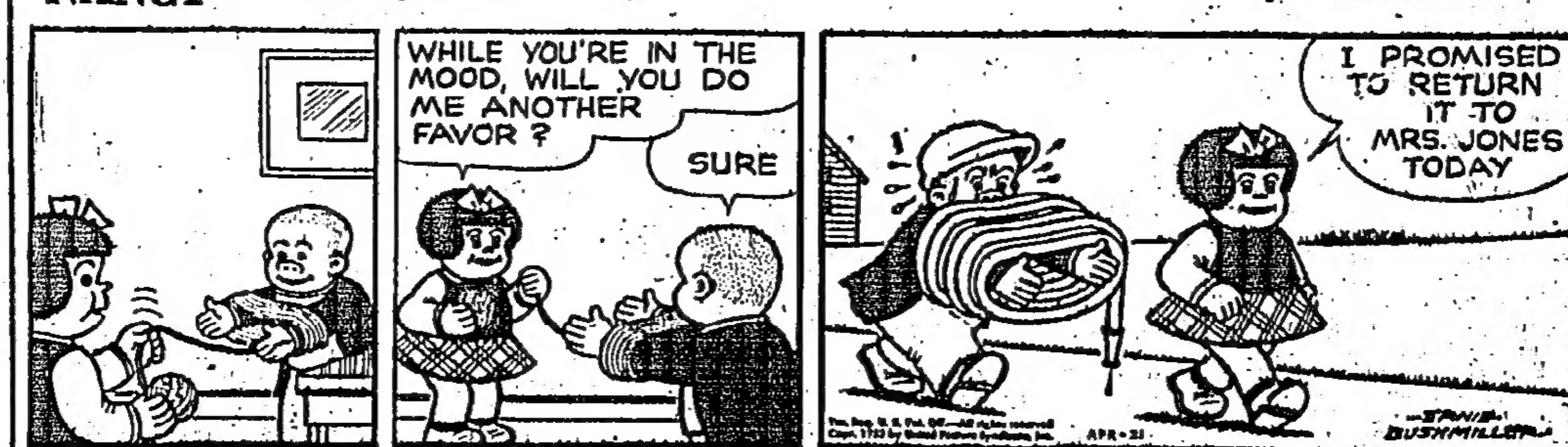


FERD'NAND



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JOHNNY HAZARD



Runaway

Bride Told

'No Decree'

London, May 25.

A runaway bride was refused
a decree in the Divorce Court.
The bride, Mrs Joan Mary de
Verdon, was married at 10 with-
out the consent of her parents.
She is now 26, and lives in
Connaught—avenue, Frinton,
Essex.

She alleged cruelty by her 30-
year-old husband, Mr Edward
de Verdon, a schoolmaster of
Jubilee-avenue, Clacton, Essex.

Mr Justice Wilmer said the
couple were married in March
1945, when Mr de Verdon was
an R.A.F. officer, and his wife
was in the Women's Land Army.

The marriage certificate described them
both as 22 years of age. Her
parents were opposed to the
marriage.

The wife's case was that she
had a dozen occasions her
husband lost his temper, and
committed acts of violence.

Once, she alleged, he broke a
raw egg over her head. But he
denied ever using violence.

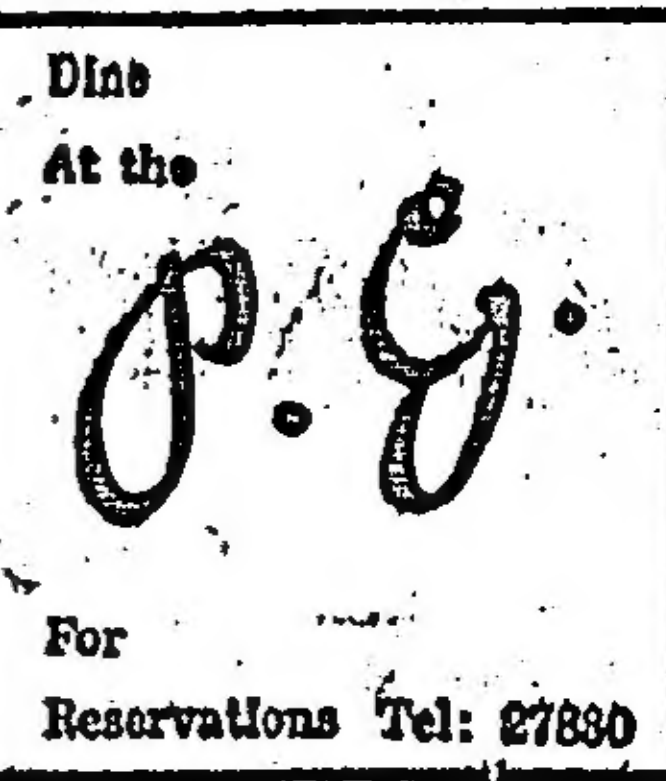
In love letters to her husband
before they married, the wife
complained of scenes with her
father. She said she was
frightened of him.

Those letters, written when
she was 17 bore a striking re-
semblance to the things she now
said about her husband, the
judge went on.

"In cross-
examination she said they were
considerable exaggerations and
colourful, which rather sug-
gested that her evidence might be
equally colourful."

"I am ready to accept that the
husband has a bad temper at
times, but he does not give the
impression of being a bully or a
man of violence."

"No young married couple
have any right to expect that
everything will go smoothly for
them throughout their lives.
They must expect that in the
ordinary course of things, the
other spouse will have some
days of his guile, and may have his
temper."



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favourite refresher
WATSON'S



Page 10

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1952.

British MP May Be Elected To High Office

Third Baby For Churchill's Daughter

Westminster, May 25. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's daughter, Mrs. Christopher Soames, gave birth to an eight-pound boy today at her Chartwell farm home in Kent. The proud grandfather was one of the earliest visitors to see the baby.

Mrs. Churchill's daughter, Mary, is his youngest. She was wed to the Conservative MP for Bedford in 1947 and they have two other children, Nicholas, four, and Emma, two.

Associated Press.

Allies Lose 1,400 Planes In Korea

Washington, May 25. Allied plane losses in the Korean war now total more than 1,400 aircraft.

Enemy losses are about 400 destroyed or probably destroyed. Details of United Nations losses to enemy planes, ground fire and in accidents cannot be stated because the Air Force declines to disclose the number of aircraft lost operationally (accidents at take-off and landing on missions or in other flights in the war zone).

At least in jet fighters, the Communists probably have numerical superiority.

But their losses have been far lower than those of the United Nations.

The explanation given by the Air Force, Navy and Marines is that the Communists lose fewer planes because they hardly ever fly where their aircraft are exposed to anti-aircraft fire—the cause of most plane losses.

The Communists confine almost all their operations to intercept action by MIG-15 jets against United Nations bomber and fighter planes invading the far North area near the Yalu River.

The Communists have made no effort to give tactical air support to their front line ground troops.

On the other hand, a huge number of United Nations flights have been made during the two years of war to provide cover and support for ground forces.

These flights have taken United Nations planes into anti-aircraft fire that is growing steadily in volume and accuracy.

In 388,750 combat sorties flown until a recent date, the Air Force says it lost 515 planes and the other 410 went down from anti-aircraft fire.

Of the balance 82 were hit in air-to-air combat and the others listed as destroyed from unknown causes.

From the start of the war to the middle of this month United Nations plane losses were reported as follows:

United States Air Force—559, of which 292 were jet planes and the others piston engine aircraft.

Of the total 69 were downed in air combat, 434 by ground fire and 56 other causes.

Other United Nations—80, of which four were knocked down in air combat, 45 by ground fire and 11 by other causes.

The Navy and Marine Corps—787, of which 351 were due to enemy action (the Navy does not disclose whether the planes were lost to enemy aircraft or ground fire) and 436 lost operationally. Of the total, 454 were carrier-based planes, the others land-based Marine planes.

Associated Press.

Martial Law In Tehran Extended

Tehran, May 25. The Persian Government has decided to extend martial law in Tehran for one month.

It was first imposed on March 30.

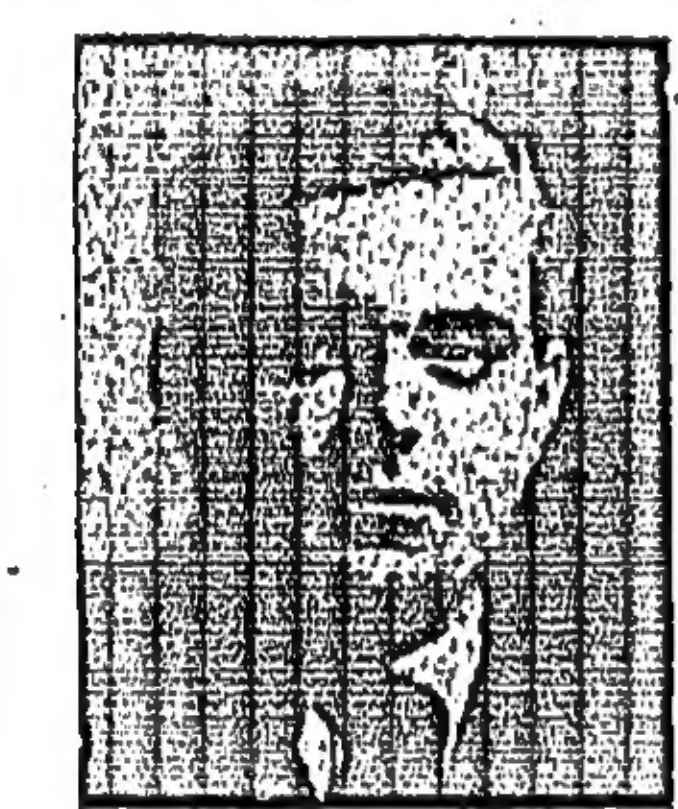
A Persian Government spokesman today denied reports of Premier Mossadegh's resignation. —Reuter.

Strasbourg, May 25. Mr Robert Boothby, British Conservative MP, was favourite in the race for President of the European Consultative Assembly today as delegates gathered for the opening of the Assembly's fourth session.

The Assembly, comprising 132 representatives from 14 member states and the Saar, is the Lower House of the Council of Europe. It convenes in the Assembly hall of the Mairie de l'Europe, here tomorrow at 10 a.m. (9 a.m. GMT: 6 p.m. Monday HKST).

New companion topics vital for the future of European unity dominated the scene as the Assembly's outgoing officials met for the last time to lay down a provisional agenda for the opening sitting.

One was Britain's Eden Plan to interlock all agencies of European co-operation under the Council of Europe here. The other was the Assembly's examination of the six-power treaty to establish a European Defence Community (EDC) and



MR BOOTHBY

HK Romance To End In London Wedding

London, May 25. Since he first arrived in Hongkong four years ago to join Harry Wicking and Company, Ltd., Mr I. G. Daniel has lived an action-packed, colourful life.

An officer in the Royal Ulster Rifles during World War II, he was recalled to the active list in October 1949 and spent the next year in Korea.

Between actions during the retreat from the Yalu River, Captain Daniel never forgot, though, to write to the girl he met in Hongkong shortly after his arrival there.

Last month, Captain (now plain Mr) Daniel arrived back in Britain on leave. And, here, he met again the girl he last saw just before she left the East three years ago.

Now they plan to marry and return to Hongkong together at the end of Mr Daniel's leave in September.

The bride-to-be is Miss Madeleine Barbara Rottelevit, daughter of Mr Mark Hill and stepdaughter of Mr J. Work-Hill of Bristol.

The wedding will take place in London in June. —Our Own Correspondent.

Radio Hongkong

Programme Summary: 6.02, Children's Half hour presented by Elizabeth Anna (Studio); 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7.00, Evening at the London Palladium; 7.30, Artist of the Week—London Studio (Studio); 8.00, World News (London Relay); 8.10, World News (London Relay); 8.20, Weather Report; 8.30, Signal and World News (London Relay); 8.40, World News (London Relay); 8.50, World News (London Relay); 9.00, World News (London Relay); 9.10, World News (London Relay); 9.20, World News (London Relay); 9.30, World News (London Relay); 9.40, World News (London Relay); 9.50, World News (London Relay); 10.00, World News (London Relay); 10.10, World News (London Relay); 10.20, World News (London Relay); 10.30, World News (London Relay); 10.40, World News (London Relay); 10.50, World News (London Relay); 11.00, World News (London Relay); 11.10, World News (London Relay); 11.20, World News (London Relay); 11.30, World News (London Relay); 11.40, World News (London Relay); 11.50, World News (London Relay); 12.00, Close Down.

Govt Policy Condemned As "Insane"

London, May 25. Demands for industrial and political action to counter the Conservative Government's plan to denationalise road transport were made by British rail and road workers at trade union conferences today.

The annual conference of the locomotive grades of the National Union of Railwaymen passed a resolution condemning the Government's "insane" policy, which they said would inevitably lead to unemployment and wage cuts.

They called for "the full power of the Union" to be used if the policy was persisted with.

More than 2,500 British road services drivers, meeting at Leicester, decided to send a deputation of protest to the Transport Minister and called on the Government to postpone denationalisation until after a general election. Speakers said they did not want to resort to industrial action, but this could only be avoided by Parliamentary action. —Reuter.

Under Assembly rules, an absolute majority of the full Assembly—at present this would be 60 votes—is required for the President's election on the first two ballots. If no candidate gets enough votes on the first two ballots, the man obtaining the most votes on the third ballot is elected.

The "Eden Plan" for linking the European army and similar institutions with the Council of Europe comes before the Assembly from the Committee of Foreign Ministers. The Ministers last week approved its general outlines, then sent it to the Lower House for examination.

The Assembly is expected to draft a more precise text, which would then go back to the Ministers for final action sometime this summer.

FOR ADVICE

The EDC treaty comes before the Assembly chiefly because of one of the conditions laid down by the French Parliament in endorsing the principles of the proposed European Defence Community—that the final EDC treaty must be submitted to the Strasbourg Assembly for advice before France ratifies the EDC pact.

The Assembly's General Affairs Committee has been studying the EDC treaty as it has evolved from the six-power negotiations. Copies of the complete text will be rushed here from Paris on Tuesday when the document is signed in its final form.

Three motions from this Committee already on the Assembly calendar express approval of the EDC treaty as a whole and then suggest two alterations.

One calls for a precise "convention of association" between the EDC and Britain to set out in detail Britain's commitments to the defence Community and the manner in which Britain would participate in decisions of mutual interest. The other urges the six EDC nations to begin an immediate study of their future supranational political authority.

As the EDC treaty stands now, this examination would not begin until the document is fully ratified.

The Committee said this means nothing tangible could be expected before late 1954 or 1955 at the earliest. —Associated Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"She's pretty smart for her age—she eats lollipops all day long, but she only buys them one at a time!"

Living Language

Why we say Scoundrel.

Strange to say, the word "scoundrel" has the same origin as the word "shun", meaning avoid, for both come from the Anglo-Saxon "scunlan", to loathe. A scoundrel is one whom people loathe and avoid and the word has taken on the special meaning of a villain or rogue.

Mail Notices

Latest times of posting of unregistered correspondence at the General Post Office and Hongkong Post Office; the latest times of posting for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times indicated below. Particulars regarding parcel mail may be obtained by enquiry at any Post Office.

Britain's "Regressive" Budget

Geneva, May 25.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe today described the British government's 1952 budget as "generally regressive" and predicted that it would contribute to further inflation in the United Kingdom.

The commission's quarterly bulletin declared that, as a result of the changes introduced by the budget, Britain's highest income group—about one-sixth of the population—would be "substantially better off" while the living standards of the lower wage earners of the income scale would generally decline.

There would be a net increase in the combined purchasing power of all income groups, the report said, caused partly by the budget changes and partly by the labour personal incomes resulting from a general rise in industrial production.

This increase of potential spending power "would tend to create an inflationary gap" in relation to available consumer goods, the report declared, since the government's plans assumed no change in the volume of civilian consumption. "At the same time the cuts in food subsidies would immediately tend to new and irresistible demands for wage increases in the basic industries." —Associated Press.

Ta Kung Pao Appeals To The Full Court

(Continued from Page 1)

earlier enactment as early as section 10 of the Magistrates Ordinance of 1899 which was the prototype of the present section 73 with this slight difference that whereas under section 73 the word today was indictment in 1899 it was information.

Even up till this morning, said Mr d'Almeida, he was unable to find out when the word was amended to read indictment instead of information. For a large number of years, in Hongkong, the Attorney-General had proceeded by information or indictment whichever he chose.

EASY TO MISS

Mr d'Almeida said he felt almost inclined to use the term "errors and omissions excepted" because in tracing the laws of Hongkong it was very easy to miss something.

The Chief Justice: And when one finds it one is not certain. (Laughter).

Mr d'Almeida submitted that after hearing him on the whole of this matter the Judges then translated themselves back to 1902 and imagined they were hearing him (Counsel) then they would also come to the conclusion that section 44 covered the matter and not section 73 which was taken from the Indictable Offences Act of 1848.

Counsel said that it might be of interest to their Lordships to know that there was at one time in Hongkong a grand jury which was very early abolished and it might be that in adapting section 73 of the not for the purpose of Hongkong and including it in the Magistrates Ordinance that it was intended that it should cover such cases as the equivalent of preliminary proceedings in a General Quarter Sessions. It would have covered proceedings before a Grand Jury.

Mr d'Almeida submitted that information ex-officio was the only type of information in existence.

BY INFORMATION

Continuing, Mr d'Almeida said that when section 73 of the Magistrates Ordinance first appeared in 1899 the Attorney-General could proceed by information instead of by indictment.

The procedure in the early days of the Colony until the passing of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance in 1899 was by information. Instead of the Ordinance, the Criminal Procedure Ordinance of 1845, Counsel said that there for the first time was a statute which said that the Attorney-General could proceed either by information or indictment. It would seem, he said, from the history of legislation in Hongkong after that, that for some reason or other information was preferred to indictment, because the word "indictment" seemed to drop out and "information" became the operative word. Clearly the information mentioned in this and subsequent ordinances was not information ex-officio but information taking the place of indictment, he submitted.

Information of the Court quite clearly, in Counsel's submission, for the purpose of section 73 where an indictment was said to include an information of the Court, must mean the kind of information which until 1899 was the normal procedure in lieu of indictment prevalent in Hongkong.

Clearly, therefore, in at least one case (quoted) the words "information of the Court" were used as referring to a type of information by which the Attorney-General could proceed on ordinary criminal cases and he submitted that the Court must attribute that meaning when looking at section 73 of the Magistrates Ordinance.

COUNSEL'S SUBMISSION

Mr d'Almeida submitted that section 44(2) of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance applied to information ex-officio and would apply to any type of information (which Counsel called Hongkong information) but that if it was to be assumed that the Attorney-General today chose to proceed by information, instead of by indictment in any case, that was to say by the right reserved to him by section 44(1) in other words by the old procedure—then in such a case that would be the kind of information which the Court would mean to include indictment, but when it came to information ex-officio that did not come within section 73.

In the present case, Mr d'Almeida said, that the certi-

ficate was applied for under section 73(1), which was substantially the same as Rule 4(1) of the Administration of Justice Act 1933. The subsequent steps constituted such a departure from the proper procedure, that was to say, as laid down by section 44(2) of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, as to result in this position: That the defendants were not properly arrested and were therefore not properly before the Court, because in Counsel's submission there was no power in the Magistrate in the case of an information ex-officio to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the defendants under section 73(2).

That certificate which was obtained should have been produced to a judge under Rule 4(2) and it was at his discretion whether or not to issue a warrant.

"This is the illegality which in effect brought the defendants before the Trial Judge and we submit that that illegality, the whole proceedings, even apart altogether from the fact as would be made clear to your Lordships, that it did result in certain other of the Rules of Procedure still extant in England being by-passed," Mr d'Almeida said. The fact that the defendants were bodily present before the Trial Judge and the Jury made no difference, having regard to the protest most strenuously made at the very outset and even later in the course of the trial.

Hearing is proceeding.

Seamen's Shave & Bath Request

Two Danish seamen remanded in Police custody for four days since last Thursday for negligently failing to board their ship when it sailed, reversed their plea to guilty before Mr Foon Yan-hoi at Central yesterday and asked "could we have a shave and a bath?"

Sub-Inspector Jackson of the Immigration Office told the Court that arrangements have been made for the defendants, Finn Due Hansen and Torben Axel Nielsen, both 24, to be sent back on Wednesday, to their ship, the ms Agnele Maersk, which sailed for Japan on the 26th.

Cautioning defendants, the Magistrate then asked the prosecuting officer's information to them. He told the second defendant, who spoke English, that the Police would make arrangements for them both to have a shave and a bath.

He remanded them in Police custody accordingly until Wednesday.

Should Have Known Better

Advising defendant that she, as a junk mistress, should know all the cable reserve areas in the harbour, Mr J. Law at the Marine Court this morning fined Chow See, 38, owner of cargo junk 1248V, \$50 for anchoring in the cable reserve area off Tai Wan, Hungshom, last Saturday afternoon. Defendant was found anchored about 150 yards off shore.

For anchoring in a prohibited area in the southern entrance to the Yau-mai Typhoon Shelter on Saturday, Leung See, 60-year-old woman owner of cargo junk 26V, was fined \$15.

Intelligence Test Solution

Can you solve this? (1) The six scores must have been 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (2) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (3) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (4) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (5) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (6) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (7) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (8) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (9) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (10) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (11) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (12) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (13) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (14) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (15) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (16) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (17) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (18) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (19) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (20) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (21) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (22) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (23) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (24) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (25) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (26) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (27) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (28) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (29) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (30) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (31) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (32) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (33) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (34) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (35) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (36) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (37) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (38) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (39) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (40) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (41) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (42) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (43) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (44) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (45) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (46) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (47) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (48) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (49) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (50) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (51) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (52) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (53) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (54) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (55) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (56) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (57) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (58) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (59) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (60) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (61) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (62) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (63) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (64) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (65) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (66) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (67) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (68) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (69) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (70) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (71) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the second Saturday they were 1-1, 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. (72) The matches on the first Saturday were 2-1, 2-2, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3. On the